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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,227—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qtr.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0	6-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0	13-8
37-8	19-12		37-0	19-12

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PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th Sept
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
				Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews,	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber,	29th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart,	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROHILLA	3511	800	F. Speck	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th ,,
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA. SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	..	..	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th October, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcicle	4,000	600	21st Sept. 90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
1st September, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th October 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
HISPANIA	3,380	T.R. S. Abrey	20th Sept.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the East Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.

For further particulars apply to Graham's Buildings.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1890.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

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S. S. "SIMLA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a. m., on 14th SEPTEMBER, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST & CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 17th September.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on 20th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,983 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 12th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHI, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 6th October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 16th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th September 1890.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
NERBUDDA	2,980	15th September.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
CAIRNTOUL	1,668	15th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

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Bombay, 28th August, 1890.

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THIS MILK is pure, wholesome, cheap, excellently adapted for the use of delicate Infants and Invalids.

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Swiss Milk (Milkmaid Brand) per tin		Rs. 0	7
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Unsweetened Cream Milk Lœflund's, per tin.		,, 0	8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
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THIS drug, from the well-known Jambool fruit of India, of old repute among native physicians, has recently been proved to be a powerful Anti-Diabetic remedy; and chemical enquiry has shown its remarkable power of preventing the transformation of Starchy Matter into Sugar.

The effect of this preparation in reducing the amount of the renal secretion and the formation of sugar is immediate and progressive.

Per Pound Bottle, Rs. 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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COCA WINE.

IS of great value to those suffering from nervous exhaustion or mental fatigue, and forms a refreshing and gentle stimulant.

It can be taken alike by the invalid and the strong as a pleasant beverage, without injury to the appetite or digestive power, and has the effect of maintaining or restoring nerve force, whether debilitated either from illness or from excessive mental or bodily exertion. Among travellers, and others engaged in high-pressure pursuits, necessitating severe strain on mind and body, this wine acts like a charm.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8 ; per Dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., Bombay.

KEMP AND CO.'S

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS,

IS far superior to any preparation of a similar kind,—it effectually preserves the Teeth in a sound state and renders them white and beautiful without impairing the Enamel, prevents such as are already decayed from becoming worse and fastens those that are loose. It prevents Toothache and Scurvy and receding of the Gums, making them grow firm and close to the Teeth, and also renders the Breath delicately sweet and remedies all disorders that arise from bad Teeth.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury ; London.

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ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
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EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINTON TILES.

It has come to our knowledge that paving Tiles of an inferior make are being offered by some dealers as "MINTON TILES," and we hereby beg to announce to Architects, Engineers, and the Public in General that no other maker than ourselves is empowered or entitled in any way to use the name of Minton or Mintons in the manufacture or sale of these Tiles. They bear our name on the revers side, and are sold by Messrs. WARDEN and Co., our Bombay Agents.

MINTON HOLLINS & Co.,
Stoke-upon-Trent, August, 1890.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy..................Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 29th September, 1890, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office, of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1ST. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and annual audited accounts and Balance Sheet made up to 30th June, 1890.

2ND. To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1890-91, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 11th September, 1890.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd September to 4th October, 1890, both days inclusive.

---

9 ANNAS PER SHILLING *CASH.*

NEW NOVELS BY VARIOUS STANDARD AUTHORS. Prices from 6d. to 7s. 6d.

MACMILLAN'S COLONIAL LIBRARY,
Re. 1-4, each Vol., at Re. 1-7, each Vol.

Macmillan & Co.'s twelve English Statesmen Series.
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Blackwood & Co.'s Ancient Classics for English Readers.
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WORKS OF CHARLES DARWIN.

	Rs.	as.
Fertilization of Orchids	4	12
Vegetable Mould and Earth-worms	3	12
Forms of Flowers	4	12
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Climbing Plants	3	12
Animals and Plants, under Domestication, 2 Vols.	9	8
Insectivorous Plants	5	12
Cross and Self Fertilization	5	12
London Labour and the London Poor, 3 Vols...	9	0
Concordance to Cowper's Poetical Works; by J. Neve	13	4
Hazell's Annual: A Cyclopaedic Record of the Day, for 1889 and 1890, each	2	4
Bennett on Billiards	6	12
Holmes' History of the Indian Mutiny	4	12
Kaye and Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny, 5 Vols.	18	12

SUNDER PANDURANG,
Bookseller, &c., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Sing Copy........................Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

J. NEUBERG

MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

FRESH SHIPMENT OF
VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES
JUST TO HAND.

RECENT IMPROVEMENT in EXCHANGE enables me to quote REDUCED PRICES from this date for quantities of 500 and upwards to which I respectfully ask attention.

	Per 1,000		Per 100	
Special	Rs. 42	0	Rs. 4	8
No. 1, ...	„ 35	0	„ 3	12
„ 2, ...	„ 25	0	„ 2	12

The perfection of a smoke whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

8TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	„	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne	„	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	„	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	„	550
Bijau Cottage full Compass	„	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	„	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	„	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	„	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	„	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

KIOTO! KIOTO!! Our ½ Dinner Set of 30 Pieces for 6 Persons for Rs. 16, we now sell at Rs. 14 only, on account of favourable exchange, cheapest and neatest pattern in Crockery.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYCN & Co., Sole Agents.

TIVOLI BEER, "Non Plus Ultra," Eagle Brand, In WHITE GLASS BOTTLES. Fresh Supplies EVERY FORTNIGHT. Rs. 22 Cases of 4 doz. Quarts; Rs. 16 per case of 4 doz. Pints. WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Meadow Street.

THE XMAS DANCE ANNUALS, for "1891," can now be had, also Francis and Days 9th Comic Annual containing song "Ask a P'liceman." Price As. 12 each book.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland School of Art Compound. Now on view, the ware intended for the Poona Exhibition.

MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING done by a young lady lately out from England, with the best West-end experience. Ladies own material made up, terms moderate. MISS CLIFTON, 5, Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE a never failing remedy in Dysentery of all kinds, with blood or slime, Colic, Vomiting and ordinary Diarrhoea. It has cured numerous hopeless cases. "It acts like a charm and is worth its weight in gold." Price 4 and 8 annas per phial. See very numerous certificates in the handbills for which apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY (of Calcutta) General Drapers Hosiers, Milliners, Importers of Boots and Shoes, Etc., will OPEN an ESTABLISHMENT at 47, Esplanade, Bombay, MONDAY, 22nd Sept.

9 THROSTLE FRAMES in good working order, short Collar 2" lift each frame of 220 Spindles by Platt Brothers. Apply to the MANAGER, "The Morarjee Goculdas Mill," Parell.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Pali HILL, with stabling, TO LET, For particulars apply to C. H. B. FORBES and Co., No. 1., Bell Lane, Fort.

TO LET, SHOPS, at Pydhoney near Tramway Terminus, vacated by F. Bros. Dispensary Liquor shop and others. Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

A NOVELTY.—ZOROASTRIAN NEW YEAR'S CARDS, a choice selection of tastefully decorated Cards, greetings in Guzerati Language, specially ordered out by SHERIAR ASPANDIAR IRANI, Kalbadevi Road.

FOR SALE.—LEATHER BELTINGS, Single 1 in. at 4 in. and Double 4 in. at 6 in. Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. Nathan's Sons, 71, Apollo Street.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J." care of this paper.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all the year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to PROPRIETOR.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill, will RE-OPEN, from October next. Rooms bright and airy. Terms, moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, sealed pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay, Poona and Secunderabad.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

PIANOS.—Upright grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced European Tuners only. Special rates for regular Tunings.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOLDING or TRAVELLING HARMONIUMS, complete in Case; with 5 Stops in solid Walnut Veneered Case. Compass 3 octaves. This Instrument shuts in a box Rs. 140.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or preceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

MISS NOT GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Owing to the present favourable rate of EXCHANGE the undersigned has made considerable REDUCTION in the PRICES of his stock all round. The celebrated BEE TIME PIECES for Rs. 3, with Alarm Rs. 5-8 each.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker, 97, Meadow Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EXTRACTS aut of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar pa Vira:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilskera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying witd Malarious Ferve. Surgeon.Mujor M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tride upon have recovered.—Senp your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's Dadur, Bomby. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co.,&c., at Re. 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this Office.

CHARLES & CO.,

TINSMITHS, COPPERSMITHS AND ELECTRO-PLATERS.

HEAD OFFICE: BYCULLA,
BRANCH OFFICE: MEDOW STREET, FORT.

CHARLES & Co., beg to inform Managers of Hotels, Messes, Clubs and the public in general that they undertake to Electroplate Household Articles. The services of an experienced hand have been secured.

In prices we defy competition.

A trial order solicited. Outstations orders will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp & Co's Establishment, the valuable and handsome French polished substantial made blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best platedware rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamp Persian and Brussel carpets, the property of a gentleman. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Puclic Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
6 cases white jaconets.
2 „ muslin.
10 „ prints.
1 „ 500 tins antique cigarettes.
10 „ dye in tins.
65 coils best figure rope, 1½ to 4 inches.

The property of a lady leaving Bombay, consisting of Satsuma and Bhisima vases, bronze dishes, inkstands and ornaments, incense burners, Japanese boxes, China tea-pots and vases, nakasaki tea sets, shell work ornaments, Japanese fans, glasses, Chinaware, Japanese trays, brackets, figures, &c.

By order of Messrs. Balcrustna Sazba and Co. and on account and the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hossein—

18 cases fine emerald green by Bundle Spense.
12 „ deep Persian red.

On account and at the risk of Essofally Adamjee—

H R and Co.—228—1177—1 case 190 gross mother-o'-pearl buttons, On account and at the risk of Abdool Tyeb Mahomed Jaffer—H R and Co.—148—1065—1 case 91 gross India Rubber.

1458—1 „ Percelain inkstands.

On acconnt and at the risk of Esabhoy Cassumbhoy—

H R and Co.—243—1173—1 case 201 gross mother-o'-pearl buttons.

2537—1 „ 65 „ rattles.

On account of the concerned 73 cases each 4 doz. tins boiled rabbit.

An invoice of 30 cases Castle brand spirits from W and A Gilbey, consisting of gin, Scotch and Irish whisky, cognac, rum, brandy and cherry brandy in quarts and pints.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 light and strong mail-phacton.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN RUNGAREE MOHOLLA OR SYED ABD OL RAHMAN STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Memon Hajee Sidick Allana, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of July 1889, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Rungaree Moholla or Syed Abdool Rahman Street, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 38, and now under ward B No. 32, and street Nos. 121 to 123, Abdool Rahman Street, and which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1419, new No. 7201, old Survey No. 1057, and new Survey No. 1984, admeasuring 116 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by halalcore passage, on the west by the aforesaid Rungaree Moholla, on the north by the house of Memon Gajee Ahmed, and on the south by the house of Hajrabai, widow, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Mr. Ardeseer F. Unwalla, Solicitor for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

SALE OF LAND AT CHIMBOOR IN THE SUB-DISTRICT OF SALSETTE.

On FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Thucker Kallianjee Kessowjee, and on account and at the risk of Sadanand Essoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of September, 1886.

All those several pieces of land, and also waste or varkas land, together with several kinds of trees and plants standing thereon, situate in the village called Chimboor, in the registration district of Tanna and sub-district of Salsette, formerly as well as now in the possession or occupation of the said Sadanand Essoba, admeasuring in all 51 acres and 25½ goonthas or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Premjee Purshotum, and on the west, north and south by the open vacant ground of several persons, and the said land is assessed at an annual assessment of Rs. 127-1-6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE HILL ROAD, AT BANDORA, AT THE FOOT OF THE HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises.

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 22,188 square yards, or thereabouts, and registered under survey No. 288, pot No. 1, survey No. 289, pot No. 1, and survey No. 280, together with the dwelling-house, 2 fresh water wells and cocoanut, palm, mangoe and other fruit trees, standing thereon, situate at Bandora, on the east side of Hill Road, and bounded on the east side by the properties of Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry, M. De Souza, and Pestonjee Dadabhoy, on the west partly by the Hill Road, and partly by the properties of Haji Ebram Jetayker, Agakhan, Manockjee Eduljee Allbless, and Cursetjee Hormusjee Captain, on the north partly by the property of Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry, and partly by the said Hill Road, and on the south by the properties of M. De Souza, and De Lima.

The property will be sold free of all incumbrances.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. an instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Lines, next to the Officers Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood new designed household furniture, of best workmanship, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate sweet-toned Mahogany square pianoforte, by Schedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower-vases, Hink's table and hanging-lamps, carpets, oil-paintings, &c., the property of Major A. P. NUTHALL, Marine Battalion.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE OWNED BY THE LATE MR. HENRY CLEVELAND AND KNOWN AS:—

(1). CLEVELAND BUNDER.
(2.) FLAG STAFF HILL.
(3.) PROPERTY ON LOVE GROVE HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the Cleveland Bunder, at Worlee, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the above named properties in three lots by order of the widow of the deceased.

LOT 1.—About 0,000 square yards of reclaimed ground including land along the creek, reserved as a bunder for landing and shipping the following articles.

Batty, bricks, bamboos, bark, baskets (empty) chunam, clay, cadjans, coals, coke (loose), dry fish, earth, earthen-pots, firewood, fishing nets, fresh-fish, fishing stakes, fruits, (loose) hay hides (loose) kankar, lime-stone, oil-cake (loose) rafters, straw, sand, stone, tiles and vegetables.

(This lot will include the bunder rights of the owner.)

Lot 2.—The unsold portion of flag staff hill about 40,000 square yards subject to certain rights of way over the private roads.

Lot 3.—Love Grove property about 30,000 square yards of ground on the Worlee Hill.

The ground is free of rent.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randaria, Care of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 12th September, 1890.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

41, Medows Street, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—

3 cases arison silk.
4 do. Indian fine tea.

A lot of new blackwood carved furniture consisting of ladies' desk, wall bracket, table, &c.

A Lot of office furniture consisting of several glass door cupboards, book cases, chairs, tables, &c.

On account of Hajee Joonas Hajee Tyeb—an invoice of Iron Safes

On account of Esabhoy Kasambhoy—2 cases feeding bottles.

On account of Esoofbhoy Ebhramjee—2 cases Toys and 1 case copying books.

On account and at the risk of K. Khakeebhoy Pudumsee—3 cases chandeliers' spare articles, and one iron safe with stand, single door patent lock size 44 by 26.

Handsomely decorated with gold color and M. O. P.

On account of the concern—5 cases allayed champagne.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 12th September, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF A HYDRAULIC LIFT IN THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C Murzban, C. E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction, in the Sir J. J. Hospital, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., a hydraulic lift,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 12th September, 1890.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system,"—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Hayes, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis. Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887,

"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 70; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Teek-Williams, Esq; Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood, French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of W. BROWN, Esq.

Also an invoice of superior bentwood furniture will be sold without reserve.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CELEBRATED PRICE & CO.'S PERFUMERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms aninvoice of 46 cases of Price and Co's perfumery, consisting of eau-de-cologne, lavender-water, macassar oil, florida-water, carbolic, honey, glycerine, Old Brown Windsor, and toilet soap, essence of white rose, geranium, jockey club, stephanotis, toilet vinegar, Jamaica ginger, hair oil, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 13th instant Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-strong palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14-2½, goes in single and double harness.
1 Handsome strong single-seated office brougham.
1 strong pony-cart with chesnut pony and harness.
1 Handsome glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong E.-3. buggy in very good order.
1 thoroughbred handsome iron grey Arab horse, 14-2, broken to saddle and harness, 5 years old, the property of a gentleman having no further use for him.

The Property of Comptoir De Escompte de Paris.

1 pair of handsome grey Arab horses, 14-3, goes well in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong English-built single-seated office-brougham by "Windover."
1 handsome strong English-built mail-phaeton, in very good order.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage and Unclaimed Goods at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed goods.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN 2ND DON TAD STREET, PERBHADAVIE ROAD AND NEW CAZEE STREET.

Under the consent decree made in suit No. 86 of 1889, dated the 23rd June, 1889, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following valuable landed properties:—

LOT NO. 1.—On THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground of which Memon Abdul Meya Ahmed Khundwani, is the fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting in the eastern side of second Don Tad Street, assessed by the Municipality under No. 498, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the the east by sweeper's passage on or towards the west by the second Don Tad street aforesaid on or towards the south and north by the property of the said late Moonshee Mahomed Ismail Oomday.

LOT NO. 2.—On THURSDAY the 25th instant, at 4-45 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground of which Memon Abdul Meya Ahmed Khundwani the fazendar together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling, house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the eastern side of second Don Tad street, outside the Fort in Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 491. 493, and bounded on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage or on or toward the west by the second Don Tad Street, aforesaid on or towards the north by the undivided property of the late Abdul Gunny Oonday, and or towards the south by house of one James Panjee,

LOT NO. 3.—On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 5-15 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land of which Memon Abdulla Meya Ahmed Khundwani, is the fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the eastern side of second Don Tad street, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 487, 499, 501, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the west by the second Don Tad street, aforesaid, on or towards the north by the house of Memon Khumisa and on or towards the south by the undivided estate of the late Abdul Gunny Oomday.

LOT NO. 4.—On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground known as the Aru Oart, situate at Pharbadavie Road, near Elphinstone Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under No. 35 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the Oart of Bhut Gunputrao, on or towards the west by the Oart called "Nadu Oart." on or towards the north by the Oart of Augri Fernandes, and on or towards the south by the public passage.

LOT NO. 5.—On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situated outside the Fort, in New Cazee Street, assessed under No. 7, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards west by the New Cazee Street, aforesaid, on or towards the south by the house of Aga Cazee Manvalla, and on or towards the north by the Musjid Road.

Further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhai, Solicitors, or to the undersigned

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 12th September, 1890.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited, on behalf of the Government of India, for the CONSTRUCTION of a DAM in connection with the CONSTRUCTION of a WET BASIN in H. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans and the site of the proposed work may be inspected, and particulars of the work, Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specification (Re. 1 each) obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer of the work, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, SATURDAY, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at the above address until 12 noon on Saturday, 27th September, 1890, when they will be opened. A deposit of Rs. 2,000 earnest money, in currency notes, must accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall neglect to sign and complete the Contract, Documents and Agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of India, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division.
Bombay, Dockyard, 30th August 1890.

TO BE disposed of on account of bad health of the present lessor, a contract with the PERIM COAL Co., Ld., for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS to shipping, ration to coolies, &c. &c., still to run for 19 months with the option of renewal for 5 years.

For the same reason the contractor will also dispose of his Hotel (Grand Hotel de l' Universe,) established since 1868.

For all informations please address to J. Suel Aden or to the PERIM COAL Co., Ld.,

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Which is comparatively nothing to the Herculean work itself.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 588,075.
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 920
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	820
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	540
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	390
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 50	165
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	300 450	500 450	all 500	50 30	500xd 450
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	..	100
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	410xd.
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	65
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	165
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	97.
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	500
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	200
Volkart	..	1,000		60	675

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	220 170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	100
Bapty Bros.	6,825	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,400
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	850
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	800
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	325xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,50	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	0 4	100	100	Rs. 5	70
NapierHotelCo	2,0	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N Dvd	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	85
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	1,030
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	...	..	..	..	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	445
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	63
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
BombayCotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	915
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	925
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	595
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	830
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	237½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	550
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	164xd
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	820
Ma[illegible] United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,192½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,610
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India.	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
SholaporeMills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
Soondordas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	610
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	290
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	625
QueenMills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	620

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-4
Carolus	„ 235 } nom.
Mexican Dollars	„ 222 }
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 222 }
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 106-8 }
Gold Leaf	„ 19-12 nom.
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 19-8
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-8
Pekin do	„ 18-14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	103¾
Four-and-a-half per cent.	105¼
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	103¼
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	} nom
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	}
City of Paris Loan	2 8
Port Trust Bonds	98

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The steamer Satara arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

Vessel sailed.—The steamer John Sanderson sailed yesterday for Rangoon.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Satara entered the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 6th September, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 96,694, in the total earnings.

Polo.—To-day, ground, permitting, the following gentlemen will play :—*Stripes*—Messrs. Gray, Barton, Prevost, Summer, Bateson, and Jellett ; *vs. White*—Messrs. Capel-cure, Tuffnell, Baxter, Lovett, Boileau, and Burges. Play to commence at 5 o'clock sharp.

A Juror fined.—At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, Mr. Abdul Hoosein Hajee Zenail Abadin, who did not attend as a juror on Wednesday last, and had offered no sufficient excuse for his non-attendance, was fined Rs. 30.

Burglary at Bandora.—A correspondent writes to us from Thanna as follows :—"Mrs. DeSouza's house, at Bazaar Road, was broken open by burglars last night, and wearing apparel taken away. We have been lately hearing of many burglaries committed in that locality and the perpetrators managed to get off free. It is to be hoped that the Bandora police will keep vigilance, for those burglaries show that the property of the residents requires careful protection.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	A Musical Ride	Alice Upton.
Valse	Venetia	Lowthian.
Selection	Reminiscences of Haydn	Winterbottom.
Valse	Estudiantina	Waldteufel.
ClarionetSolo	Concert Aria	Schreiner.
Polka	Rouge-et-Noir	Coote.

Grant College Medical Society.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library, on Tuesday, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang in the chair. There were present :—Drs. W. K. Hatch, Dorabji Hormusji Dadabhai Jamasji, K. B. Shroff, N. N. Katruck, M. D. Cama, E. S. Bharucha, S. D. Bharucha, H. J. Appoo, A. A. Hatiwalla, H. M. Massina, A. V. Velkar, K. A. Adam, R. N. Ranina, A. D. Mody, D. D. Writer, and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. Hatch showed a very interesting case of loose foreign bodies in the knee joint. The secretary read notes of a case of "strangulated inguinal hernia, operation, and recovery," forwarded to him by Dr. Tribhowandas Motichund Shaw.

Biting off a Woman's Nose.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb brought up on remand and charged Gulloo Oomer, a dock-labourer, before Mr. Richardson, with causing grievous hurt to a woman, named Ameena, by biting off her nose, on the night of the 18th July last. It appears, he became jealous of her, and on the night in question, while she was lying asleep in her room at Cazeepoora, accused bit off the tip of her nose, and disappeared. He was subsequently arrested by the police, and Ameena had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was under treatment for a considerable time. The wound had caused a permanent disfigurement to her face. Gulloo was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Amateur Theatricals at the Government Dockyard.—A farce, entitled "A Kiss in the Dark," by Fred. Bucktone, was played by the officers of H. M. I. M. S. Canning on Wednesday night, in the sail loft at the Government Dockyard. The piece was capitally rendered by the respective performers. A neatly arranged stage was erected, and set off with the colors of the vessel, while seats were provided for about two hundred. A large number of tickets had been issued, and the performers had the satisfaction of seeing a very good attendance. Mr. Dove opened the entertainment with a selection on the piano. Professor McThumbstring's banjo eccentricities were very amusing and humourous, while a group of the Canning's "Seedy Boys," in the latter part of the programme, treated the audience to some very comic songs and conundrums, and caused not a little amusement.

Receiving Stolen Property.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Constable Butfoy charged Sittaram Yessoo before Mr. Richardson with dishonestly receiving and disposing of sundry gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 27-8, the property of Kassinath Pandoorung, a goldsmith, residing at Khetwady 4th Street, on the 8th instant. The complainant, on missing the ornaments in question from his box, asked his little son, aged six years, if he knew who had taken the ornaments. The little boy said he had given the ornaments to Sittaram Yessoo, the accused, as he promised to give him some sweetmeats. Sittaram, who is a neighbour of the complainant, was arrested by the police, and one of the gold ornaments was found in the possession of a Marwarree at Falkland Road, with whom it was pledged by the accused, and the remainder of the ornaments were found in the possession of the accused. On pleading guilty to the charge, he was sentenced to twenty days' rigorous imprisonment.

The Hindu and Parsee Match.—Mr. Dorabjee Cowasjee Davur Cowasjee Davur writes :—"The cricket match played between the Bombay C. C. and the Hindus on Sunday last has not correctly been reported to you. I feel it incumbent, therefore, upon me to place before your readers the true facts thereof, in justice to the Hindus. The Parsees, winning the toss, elected to bat, and were all disposed of for 48 runs. The Hindus then went in with the result that they were soon dismissed for 33 runs ; but the result of this match was to be decided by the second innings and not by the first. In their second innings the Parsees could only score 41 runs, but the Hindus, on their part, made a better show, having scored 45 runs with a loss of two wickets when time was called. Now, Sir, the result of the second innings distinctly shows that had there been left something like ten minutes more to play, the Hindus would have undoubtedly beaten their opponents. Your informant has suppressed the result of the second innings. As a matter of justice, the result of both the innings ought to have been published. May I, therefore, request you to correct the statement of your reporter, saying that the match in question resulted in a draw, and not in a victory of the Parsees."

A Fatal Gun Accident.—An engine-driver, named Jan Mahomed, belonging to the distillery at Mundwa, a few miles out of Poona, was brought to the Sassoon General Hospital, at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, suffering from a gunshot wound on the left side of the chest. He was conscious, but in spite of the skilful treatment he was put under at the hospital, he died at 4 o'clock, on Wednesday morning. It appears that the deceased was cleaning an old muzzle-loading double-barrelled gun which he possessed, on Tuesday morning, and while cleaning it the "jack," fixed on to the end of the ramrod, got stuck inside the breach. All attempts to withdraw it failing, the deceased very foolishly put the breach into a fire and, holding the muzzle, kept twisting it round in the fire. There evidently had been a charge of powder in the gun, of which the deceased was not aware, and all of a sudden the gun went off, blowing the "jack" into the deceased's chest, causing a big wound. The "jack" struck him on the left side, and after fracturing one of the ribs, passed upwards over the surface of the diaphragm and lodged in the cavity of the chest. Neither the heart nor the lungs had been in any way injured by the projectile, but the deceased had fatty degeneration of the heart, as was found, on a *post-mortem* examination being made, and the shock must have killed him. A panchayet was held on the body and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.—*Deccan Herald.*

Heaven help the people of Boulak if the cholera has broken out in their midst ! writes the *Daily News.* Boulak is an unsavoury, though not unpicturesque, suburb of Cairo, and is known to foreigners chiefly from its being the seat of the famous Museum. France entertains a particular love for Boulak, because the Museum owes more to French scholarship and enterprise than to those of any other people. Let the English, with their navy work, help to develope modern Egypt and put money in the fellah's purse : to France belongs the great glory of unearthing and exposing to the light of day the Egypt of the ancient dynasties. In Boulak, mummies are at home, and the cholera microbe may find itself in clover.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 9th September are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette.*

Karachi.—River at Kotri on the 8th 16 feet 8 inches against 17 feet 3 inches on the same date last year. Kharif cultivation not yet completed. Crops in Shah, bandar Division and Tatta talukas suffering from floods. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Locusts in Johi-Kotri, Kohistan, Karachi, Tatta, Dadu and Sehwan talukas, doing no damage. Rats doing some damage in Jati, Shahbandar, Sakro and Ghorabari talukas.

Skikarpur.—Kharif sowing completed. Begari Canal water-supply insufficient, and crops suffering for want of water in Shikarpur and Kakar. Jowari crops being injured by worms in Shikarpur and Rato-dero and rice by insects in Naushahro. Cattle healthy.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation flourishing. Crops injured by rats and insects in 5 talukas and suffering for want of water in Sakrand Taluka. Locusts in 2 talukas causing no damage. Cattle in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crops suffering owing to rapid subsidence of inundation and from insects in 1 taluka.

Ahmedabad.—Rain in some parts of the district; maximum 48 cents at Dhandhuka and minimum 13 cents at Gogha : total rainfall up to date, maximum 29 inches 8 cents at Modasa and minimum 10 inches 12 cents at Dhandhuka. More rain is wanted. There is not sufficient water in the tanks in several villages of Dhandhuka and Viramgam. Catterpillars have done some damage in the Gogha Taluka.

Panch Mahals.—No rain in three talukas ; maximum during week 25 cents at Kalol. More wanted for rice. Grasshoppers causing damage in places.

Kaira.— Slight rain in 3 talukas ; maximum at Borsad 10 cents : total maximum at Kapadvanj 32 inches 49 cents and minimum at Anand 22 inches 9 cents. Standing crops in good condition. More rain urgently wanted.

Broach.—Rain needed throughout the district ; maximum 19 cents in Anklesvar and none in Vagra and Hansot : total maximum 28 inches 95 cents at Anklesvar and minimum 17 inches 54 cents at Vagra. Locusts appeared in the village of Vedach in Jambusar Taluka. Weeding operations continue. Cattle and young crops healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district ; maximum at Bulsar 1 inch 86 cents and minimum at Surat Camp 3 cents : total maximum at Pardi 62 inches 35 cents and minimum at Olpad 30 inches 42 cents. Sowing of cotton in progress in low-lying lands in Bardoli and Olpad. Weeding operations continue. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Khandesh.—Rain urgently wanted throughout the district : fall during the week in 4 talukas only ; maximum 32 cents at Taloda, and minimum 7 cents at Chalisgaon. Crops in many places suffering from the prolonged break. Preparation of land for rabi crops in progress. Insufficiency of fodder is still felt in some talukas. No change in the prices of food-grains.

Nasik.—Rain during the week at Nasik 1 cent ; total 16 inches 22 cents : in talukas 1 cent at Sinnar, 42 at Igatpuri, 8 at Dindori, 32 at Niphad, 63 at Malegaon and 61 at Peint : no rain at Chandor, Yeola, Nandgaon, Baglan and Kalvan : rain badly wanted throughout the district. Kharif crop weeding commenced in places. Standing crops withering mostly throughout the district, and being damaged by insects in parts of Nandgaon. Condition of cattle bad for want of sufficient fodder except in Nasik and Peint, where it is middling. Scarcity of water is also felt in Nandgaon. Prices rising in Nasik and Nandgaon.

Colaba (Bombay.)—Rain on the 8th and 9th ; total of week 41 cents ; total to date 57 inches 18 cents, being 4·63 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 3rd and 8th, and normal on all other days. Vapour in air defective on 5th and 6th, and normal on all other days. Wind normal from 3rd to 6th ; abnormal wind from east on 7th, from north-east on 8th, and from north on 9th. Thunder and lightning on 9th.

Thana.—Rain at the Sadar station 22 cents ; total 89 inches 60 cents : in talukas total maximum at Karjat 131 inches 10 cents, and minimum at Mahim 41 inches 53 cents. Rice vigorous.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 8th September 1890.)—Fall of rain during the week 33 cents, and up to the end of the week 79 inches 92 cents. Condition of crops good ; weeding almost finished.

Ratnagiri.—Rain throughout the district ; maximum 2 inches 1 cent at Mandangad and minimum 1 inch 4 cents at Sangameshwar. Reaping of halvi rice begun at places.

Poona.—Rain in part of the district ; maximum 1 inch 20 cents in Indapur and minimum 4 cents in taluka Khed : more everywhere urgently required. The standing crops in the hilly portion of the district are doing well, but they are withering in Deshi portions for want of sufficient rain. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in Junnar, Indapur, Khed, Sirur and Bhimthodi talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in 9 talukas ; maximum 61 cents at Jamkhed and minimum 2 cents at Sangamner. Standing crops withering in 8 talukas for want of moisture. Rabi sowing retarded for want of rain in 9 talukas. Agricultural stock good. Fodder insufficient in parts.

Sholapur.—Rain in 3 talukas ; 8 cents at Karmala, 20 at Pandharpur and 42 at Sangola : none elsewhere. Mug is being harvested in Barsi. Want of rain for tur and ground-nuts in the Barsi Taluka is felt, and for want of rain the sowing of rabi has not begun except in some villages of the Sholapur Taluka and in some villages in the east of Malsiras. Fodder scarce and the price of it rising. Prices of food-grains are stationary except in Sholapur, where the price of jowari has risen. Rain badly wanted everywhere.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 27 cents, total 29 inches 39 cents : in talukas maximum at Patan 36 cents and minimum at Valva, Khanapur and Man 5 cents. More rain wanted for standing crops in 7 talukas, and especially in Man, Khatav, Khanapur and Wai, where crops are suffering. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum at Muddebihal 2 inches 45 cents, and minimum at Bagalkot 19 cents ; none at Indi and Hungund. Rabi sowing retarded for want of rain in Hungund and Bagalkot, but continues in other talukas. Fodder scanty in 4 talukas.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 20 cents ; total 34 inches 46 cents. Little or no rain throughout the district. More rain much required for the young kharif crop. Rabi sowings generally retarded. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain average 45 cents in 6 out of 11 talukas ; total 14 inches and 45 cents. More rain wanted generally. Fodder scanty in 6 talukas. Crops damaged by insects in Hangal. Scarcity, of water in Gadag Taluka and Nargund Petha.

Kanara.—Little rain during the week ; at Karwar 1¼ inches. Rain wanted. Crops fair.

Rajkot.—More rain wanted. Crops withering in some places. Weeding operations continue. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Wadhwan.—Total rain 5 inches 73 cents : no rain in this week. Weather hot. Crops withering. Scarcity of water in this station.

Baroda.—No rain during the week : more wanted in Amreli and Okha Mahals. Standing Crops in fair condition. In Amreli and Dwarka Divisions kharif crop unsatisfactory. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Fodder scanty in Amreli.

General Remarks.—Slight rain in all the districts of the Presidency proper except Kathiawar and Baroda. Total fall generally insufficient except in Surat and the Konkan ; and more rain urgently wanted, especially over the greater part of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country and in Kathiawar. Standing crops suffering from drought in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier and in all the districts of the Deccan and Kathiawar ; damaged by floods in 2 talukas of Karachi and by rats and other insects in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Nasik and Dharwar. Sowing of late crops retarted for want of rain in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum. Reaping of early crops commenced in parts of Ratnagiri and Sholapur. Fodder scarce in Sholapur and in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Dharwar and Baroda. Agricultural stock generally healthy except in parts of Nasik. Water scarce in parts of Nasik, Dharwar and Kathiawar. Prices rising in 2 talukas of Nasik and 1 of Sholapur.

The Central Provinces administration, writes the *Pioneer*, is rapidly becoming an agricultural bank on an extensive scale. The advances made to landowners and tenants during the last three years increased from Rs. 41,000 in 1887 to Rs. 63,000 in 1888, and Rs. 1,43,000 in 1889. The main advantage is that the money-lenders will be compelled to lower their rates and treat the peasantry more fairly. The advances have been nearly all paid up as they fall due. It strikes the reader as curious that no advances whatever seem to have been made in Chindwara or in Hoshangabad, although it is notorious that the indebtedness of the Hoshangabad landowners is worse than those of almost any other district in the provinces. While congratulating Mr. Mackenzie on the progress made, we may express a hope that the benevolent and wise designs of Government will not be relaxed in a district in which he himself spends about five months in the year.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette,* September 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J F Willoughby, General List, Infantry.

Captain R Williams, S C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Major F G T Welch, S C, one year, private affairs.

Major F W Snell, S C, ninety-two days, medical certificate.

Captain D J O Taylor, S C, two months, medical certificate.

Lieutenant G D Atkinson, S C, thirty days, urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—

Colonel G C Hogg, Bombay Cavalry, Deputy Quarter Master General (officiating Quarter Master General), for five months.

Second Lieutenant F W H Forteath, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, is appointed a Probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

The following temporary appointment is made :—

Colonel W H Ross, Colonel on the Staff, Nusseerabad, to officiate on the District Staff, with the local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General, during the absence on sick leave of Brigadier-General H S Anderson, C B, Commanding Nagpore District, or until further orders.

The following appointment is made :—

Colonel J Galloway, C B, Commanding at Ahmednagar to officiate as Colonel on the Staff vice Colonel W H Ross, transferred to the offiiating command of the Nagpore District.

The services of Lieutenant E B C Boddam, 4th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The following Native promotions are made :—

2nd Lancers.

Ressaidar and Wardie-Major Anant Singh to be Risaldar ; Ressaidar Fateh 'Ali to be Wardie-Major ; Jamadar Sardar Khan to be Ressaidar and Kote-Dafedar-Major Fayyaz 'Ali to be Jamadar vice Risaldar Alah-bakhsh, pensioned.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Captain W S D Hunter to be Major.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India :—Lieutenant Walter Edwin Venour, 1st West India Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 5th Regiment Punjab Infantry.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Lieutenant C. M. Cartwright, S C.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Brigade Surgeon I B Lyon, C I E, Indian Medical Service, six months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps.

Major Lewis Forbes Heath.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W B Ferris relinquished charge of the office of Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 9th ultimo, after office hours, and Major L L Fenton assumed charge of that office on the same date after office hours.

Mr C H A Hill, C S, has assumed charge of the office of Third Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Major W P Kennedy and Colonel C Wodehouse, CIE, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 31st ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature are pleased to grant Mr R S Tipnis, acting District Judge of Ratnagiri, privilege leave of absence, on full pay, for one month and twenty-one days.

Govindrao Vishwanath, late Head Clerk of Distric Jail at Karachi, having been convicted of crimina breach of trust as a public servant and forgery in connection with the accounts of the Jail Factory, has been dismissed from his post, and is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Consequent on the reversion from the High Court of Rao Saheb Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Rao Saheb Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai to be Second Class Subordinate Judge of Surat.

Rao Saheb Maneklal Gordhandas Gunderia to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge of Dahanu; pending the return to duty from leave of Rao Saheb Govind Wasudev Kanitkar.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased to invest Rao Saheb Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai, on his taking charge of the Subordinate Court of Surat, within the limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Court of Surat, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed fifty rupees.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of First Class Subordinate Judges pending further order :—

Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi, First Class Subordinate Judge of Nasik, to be temporarily Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr L G Fernandez, First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona, to be First Class Subordinate Judge at Nasik.

Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayan Bhat, Special First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona and Satara Districts, under Act XVII of 1879, to be First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona in addition to his own duties.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr L G Fernandez, First Class Subordinate Judge of Nasik, and Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi, temporary Joint First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Nasik and Ahmedabad Districts, respectively, as may be referred to them by the Judges of those districts.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to invest Mr L G Fernandez, First Class Subordinate Judge of Nasik, and Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi, temporary Joint First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, the former within the limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Court of Nasik, and the latter within the limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Court of Ahmedabad, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed five hundred Rupees.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayen Bhat, on his taking charge of office of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Poona District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar, acting Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Sholapur, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

Rao Saheb Mahadeo Dadaji Chandorker and Mr Digamber Dalaya, Mamlatdars of talukas Niphad and Malegaon, to be Magistrates of the Second Class in that district.

A'zam Kuberram Tulsidas, acting Head Karkun of taluka Dohad in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed to be Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mrs McAfee, Lady Superintendent, Mahalaxmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, is cancelled.

It is notified that Mr L R Vaidya, MA, LL B, assumed charge of his duties as Acting Professor of Oriental Languages at the Elphinstone College on the 29th ultimo.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C Anding, Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Anant Raghunath Chittre to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. C. Anding, or until further orders.

Ramkrishna Mairal, Kulkarni of the village of Haripur and two other villages in the Navapur Petha in the Khandesh Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct in the discharge of his official duties, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Mr W A Boulton, Assistant Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India eight months' extraordinary leave without pay.

Mr T B Fry, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship John Sanderson, 2,136 tons, Captain Williams Smith, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Satara, 821 tons, Captain R H Coope, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 24 dock passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steam-ship Rohilla, 2,174 tons, Captain F Speck, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Hongkong—Mr Esmailbhoy Chandoobhoy, Mr A Janmahomed, and Mr R Rajunbhoy. For Colombo—Captain and Mrs J E Temple, Mr D McCubbin, and Mr Andrew Murray.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—September 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Maclean	1496	Roberts	B	F Muir & Co.
„ Ormesby	1828	Peterson	C	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ Hooseini	997	Powill	N	B & P S N Co.
„ La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmidt	O	M Maritimes Co.
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Poonani		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.
„ Neera				Do.
„ Kaveri		Nacoda		Do.
VICTORIA DOCK.			No.	
S.S. Hispania s.	2213	Abrey	2	W & Graham & Co.
„ Rohilla	2174	Speck	5	P & O S N Co.
„ Elektra s.	2095	Mahorcich	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
„ Medusa s.	1775	Costanzo	8	Do.
„ Satara	821	Coope	9	B I S N Co.
„ Badsworth	2173	Fargher	10	T Morison.
„ Akbar	1411	Baldwin	16	Haji Cassum.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Satara (s)	Coope	Calcutta, Aug 17.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	John Sanderson (s).	Smith	Rangoon.

The steamer Rohilla, Captain Speck, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The steamer Elektra began to load yesterday for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.			
7	Nizam s	Burleigh	Bombay, Aug 22.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 7.—Steamers Nevasa, Ocean, Electrician and Navarino. Ships Lord Wolseley, Walter H. Wilson and Glaucus. Barque Souverain.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
8	Sirdhana s	Calcutta.
9	Goalpara s	Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
8	Selene s	Calcutta.
	Clan Sinclair s	Calcutta.
	Palinurus s.	Marseilles.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 11.

For Liverpool.

Hispania s—400 bales wool, Nursey Khattaw ; 112 cwts gunnyrags, M Hazarimull ; 1,660 cwts bonemeal, R Fazel.

For London.

Malwa s—11 cwts bristles, N V Curranee and Co ; 4 boxes silver coins, (Rs. 19,000), The New Oriental Bank.

For Marseilles.

Hispania s—4,000½ cwts castorseed, F L Batliboi and Co.

For Calcutta.

Khandalla s—100 bales cotton, B Hurdyal.

For Hongkong.

Rohilla s—16 chests opium, E D. Sassoon and Co ; 73¼ chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 7 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 4 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 5 chests opium, C M Bhesani and Co ; 28 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 10 chests opium, H Rehimtoolabhoy ; 8 chests opium, L Chuttoo ; 6 chests opium, B M Capadia ; 12 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 2½ chests opium, R Buldeodas ; 4½ cwts moyeteeth and 1½ cwts horn, L Chuttoo.

Elektra s—250 bales twist, L Bomanjee and Co ; 250 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

For Shanghai.

Rohilla s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 112 chests opium, David Sassoon ; 24 chests opium, N J Abrahim ; 23 chests opium, 50 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 22 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon 31 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 5 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 21 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 3 chests opium, K Hormookrai ; 2½ chests opium, J Jeoraj ; 15 chests opium, N I Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES—September 8.

Nuthall, Major, 13th Bo Infy, on duty, to Quetta.
Hill, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Gloster, on duty, to Deolali.

September 11.

Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.
Boddan, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Sikhs, on duty, to Dera Ismail Khan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 12th September 1890.

1. There will be practice at the Colaba Range on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Light Horse.

2. There will be drill with Swords and Carbines for all recruits at the Town Hall, at 5-30, this evening.

3. There will be riding drill for all Recruits on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 7 a.m. at the Riding School, Chowpatti. Plain cloths. Military bridles to be worn.

By Order
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
and Adjutant B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 12th September, 1890.

There will be gun-drill at Head-quarters this evening at 6-30.

By order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjt. B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—September 12.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

27-748—89—Wadia and G—L N Banaji vs Sayed Haju Abdul Saheb.

181-12,814—90—Craigie, L and O—S A Ralli and others vs Goculbhai Moolchund—Conroy and B.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

675—Thakurdas, D and C—Rahimtula Nurmahomed vs Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia—Wadia and G.

676—Chalk, W and S—Rutnaji Sewaji and others vs R P Nixon and others—Payne, G and S.

677—Mirza, H K—Runchordas Amtabhoy vs Manecklal Gordhundas Goonderia—Ardesir, H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Postponed Long Causes.

209-90—A F Turner—Damodhur Eswardas vs Essoobai and others—Bicknell and M—Part heard.

358-90—Little, S F and N—Jugmohundas Vundrawandas vs Haji Oosman Haji Aba. In person.

360-90—Roughton and B—A J Foulding vs E R Smetham—Chalk, W and S.

184-89—Wadia and G—Pirozbai and another vs Hormusjee Sorabjee Mehta—M E and H, and C B B and B.

344-89—Crawford, B B and B—Sitaram Chaitandas and others vs Tarachund Dhunraj and others—Chalk, W and S.

238-90—Conroy and B—The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank vs Cursetjee Sorabjee Nadersha and others—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

At 11 o'clock.

Motions.

227-89—Conroy and B—Lulloo Nundlal vs Kasidas Ghella and others—Tyabji and D.

122-90—Tyabji and D—Jamnadas Mohunlal vs Narotumdas Runchordas.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade		Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall.		
		Direction	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·812	Calm	1	101·0	77·1	46	..	21·50	+1·07
Agra	29·669	S W	3	104·5	78·9	60	...	25·83	—1·36
Cawnpore	29·699	WN W	2	102·1	79·6	55	..	33·81	...
Allahabad	29·675	W S W	2	100·1	77·6	69	..	47.43	+18 33
Jhansi	29·642	S W	2	103·5	80·9	62	..	42·51	+8·89
Jacobabad.	29·617	S E	4	107·4	71·7	60	..	2·08	—0·81
Kurrachee.	29·694	WS W	16	89·7	76·8	74	..	7·04	+0·90
Ajmere	29·677	S W	3	101·8	79·6	54	...	10·29	—9·78
Deesa	29·721	S W	5	100·1	76·8	62	...	13·57	—10·32
Rajkote	29·738	N W	8	91·1	72·8	87	...	14·24	—12·55
Neemuch	29·732	W S W	8	98·3	77·1	71	..	16·21	—11·30
Indore	29·751	Calm	2	93·6	71·0	89	0·57	23·07	—4·32
Saugor	29·678	S W	3	92·9	77·1	71	..	42·68	+6 50
Jubbulpur.	29·721	S W	2	93·5	76·1	79	...	34·71	—15·53
Hoshangabad	29·736	W	4	92·9	73·7	86	..	27·44	—20 64
Khandwa	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..
Raipur	29·694	Calm	2	82·0	78·6	81	0·15	31·44	—11·47
Nagpoor	29·715	N	4	92·2	77·0	78	..	38·31	—0·83
Amraoti	29·710	WN W	4	94·8	73·8	[illegible]	[illegible]	23·80	—3·57
Akola	29·718	N W	6	93·4	73·2	91	0·84	26·32	+0·02
Surat	29·774	E	L	89·6	75·0	95	2·13	52·34	+15·77
Malegaon	29·756	WN W	5	88·6	72·1	86	0·19	10·93	—6·37
Bombay	29·757	W	9	84·3	76·0	95	1·19	58·59	—7·63
Poona	29·770	WN W	6	84 0	71·4	86	0·15	14·67	—1·08
Sholapore	29·772	W S W	8	88·7	71·5	88	1·53	16·11	—5 28
Rutnagiri	29·812	W S W	5	82·4	70·1	93	0·74	127·84	+24·39
Belgaum	29·791	W S W	2	78·8	66·3	92	0·03	35·13	+2·65
Goa	29·835	N W	8	82·0	76·0	95	0·42	80·76	...
Karwar	29·831	S W	2	82·2	73·2	84	0·35	113·59	+6·32
Mangalore	29·862	Calm	1	81·3	73·9	93	0·36	72·09	—23·40
Calicut	29·867	N E	3	82·8	74·0	95	0·18	67 87	—13·58
Cochin	29·872	Calm	M	81 3	73·1	89	0·73	49·48	—21·06
Bangalore	29·851	S W	5	81·2	65·9	87	0·54	16·71	+1·35
Secunderabad	29·747	..	3	89·1	73·4	82	...	26 31	+4·99
Masulipatam	29·732	WN W	1	91·2	78·0	83	0 31	14·51	—5·98
Bellary	29·815	Calm	6	[illegible]	72·3	88	1·31	6·20	—0·88
Cuddapah	29·784	N W	..	89·5	72·2	88	3·66	19 90	+5·26
Madras	29·760	W	8	91·7	75·2	87	1·34	13·67	—0 57
Coimbatore	29·83[illegible]	S S W	6	89·3	70·3	75	..	3·11	—1·81
Trichinopoly	29·788	N W	6	97·1	77·3	73	...	11·85	+2·89
Negapatam	29·768	W S W	7	90·5	76·7	79	..	12·61	+3·46
Colombo, (10th)	29·872	S W	12	83·5	76·5	78	0·02	7·09	—13·86

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate F = Fresh. S = Strong, H = Heavy.

Summary.

Pressure has decreased in Sind, Rajputana and also locally at Rajkot, Nagpur and Amraoti, but has increased everywhere else. The changes in either direction are slight or moderate over the whole country, and the general distribution remains much the same as yesterday, high readings being reported from off the Malabar Coast and low readings from the Punjab. The difference of readings between Cochin (29·872") and Jacobabad (29·617") being 255°", which is fairly normal. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the westwards of Bombay in the Arabian Sea, and the baric gradients appear to be rather steep between Rajkot and Mangalore. Pressure continues to be below the normal average everywhere, the deficiency being considerable at Bombay. Winds are feebly cyclonic at Bombay and Surat, while at Calicut a north easterly wind is blowing. In all other parts of the country, however, the winds are mostly blowing from the south-west and north-west. The wind force has been rather strong at Karachi and generally light over the rest of the country. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 18 miles per hour at Karachi, 16 miles at Bombay, and 10 miles at Trichinopoly and Ajmere. The maximum temperature is unusually high in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, Rajputana, the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, while the variations elsewhere are moderate. The highest maximum was 107° at Jacobabad. Nights are excessively hot at Saugor, Neemuch, Ajmere and Jhansi, but the changes, in either way in other districts are nowhere excessive. The lowest temperature last night occurred at the most elevated stations, viz., Belgaum and Bangalore (66°). Humidity has risen considerably at Deesa, Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Ajmere and Jhansi, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in almost all places. Rain exceeding an inch has fallen at Cuddapah (3·66"), Surat (2·13"), Sholapur (1·53"), Madras and Bellary (1·34") and Bombay (1·19"), and at Poona, Indore, Goa, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Colombo, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Malegaon and Amraoti there have been light to moderate showers. A barometric depression is indicated by the abnormals to the westwards of Bombay in the Arabian Sea ; hence the weather on and off the West Coast in the neighbourhood of Bombay and also on the Kathiawar Coast is very unsettled. In the neighbourhood of Bombay, where the weather is unsettled, rather heavy rain is likely, but over the rest of the country to the southwards of latitude 22° light to moderate showers only are likely. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is slightly less than the normal, while that between Bombay and Karwar is more than twice its average strength, and indicates thereby the probability of heavy rain and strong winds there.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Sept 11.

Pressure has risen in most part of the country —briskly to rapidly in North Punjab, but slowly elsewhere. The barometer has fallen in Sind, Guzerat, and Kathiawar. Winds are generally westerly, but southerly in Burma and Bengal, and south-easterly along the foot of the Himalayas, the force being fresh in Verawal and Kurrachee. The temperature is high for the season in all the provinces. The excess equals four degrees in the Central Provinces, Central India, Sind and Rajputana. Rain has fallen over the Peninsula, west of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and North Bengal. Surat reports two inches, Cuddapah three and a half ; and Dhubri four. Observations from Kathiawar and the North Konkan coast are doubtful and the weather may be unsettled and squally off those coasts.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 12th September, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·649
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77 6
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	·895
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·7
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, NW, W, SW, W. NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	219
Fall of Rain	0·30
Total fall during month	0·71
„ „ year	57·48
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th September.	1·70

* From midnight to midnight.

A case is now being heard in Rangoon in which the Limban Queen, mother of the Salin Princess, a deceased daughter of the late King Mindoon, sues to recover a large amount of jewellery from a Mogul trader, his wife and her sister. It is alleged that the jewellery was deposited with these people shortly before the massacres perpetrated by Theebaw.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Notable Facts.—Intense heat augments the annoyances of skin disease, and encourages the development of febrile disorders ; therefore they should, as they may, be removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's ointment well rubbed over the affected part immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, checks the threatening diarrhœa and averts incipient cholera. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any pestilence rages, or when from unknown causes, eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations betoken the presence of taints or impurities within the system, and call for instant and effective curative medicines.

WALERS ! WALERS ! ! WALERS ! ! !

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As those horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

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No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
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OF
CRICKET BATS.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.
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LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT
AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN,
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Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Diseases of Women, from 3 to 5 P.M.
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A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their well-known Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.
Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
By post Rs. 1-8.
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Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11.

IN the absence of encouragement to fresh business in advices from the other side, and with local causes still militating against a renewal of activity in all directions, the past week's commercial record is again to a great extent devoid of interest. Local spinners are still the only buyers of our principal Export staple; while transactions in the leading lines of Imports continue to be of an almost retail character, and no improvement is looked for in the immediate future. Wheat has been dull and neglected by shippers, and prices have given way a little. Seeds have been in slight Demand, but are nominally unchanged in value. There has not been much movement in Exchange latterly, but a decline of 3-16d. in Bank Demand Bills, and of ⅛d. in three months' sight Credits has, on the whole, been established since last Thursday. Government Paper, after some fluctuations, closed this evening at last week's rate for Four per cents. Freights are steady at current low quotations, but with very little doing.

MONEY.—A further increase of some ten lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, bringing it up to nearly 243½ lakhs, was disclosed by the statement issued on Monday afternoon. The item amongst those which go to show the state of the trade demand for money in which the greatest, or indeed the only material change, had taken place during the week covered by the Return, is Loans, which had diminished to the extent of 7⅜ lakhs. A small increase was apparent in Private Deposits, while, on the other hand, Bills Discounted had increased 3½ lakhs, making the net falling off in trade requirements about 6 lakhs, the Cash Balance being swelled to the amount stated, mainly by the difference between the net decrease in Public Deposits and the sum realized for Government Securities. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 3 per cent., and money in the open market continues very easy, the present almost stagnant state of trade in all its branches affording few openings for the employment of capital in its ordinary business channels.

EXCHANGE opened with a flat feeling on last mail day at 1s. 8¾ to 21-32d. for Bank Demand; 1s. 8 9-16d. for Telegraphic; and 1s. 9d. to 1s. 8 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits; and the market remained without material change, business having been very dull in all directions, the feeling at closing having been quiet. The feeling was weak on Saturday morning at a decline of 1-32d. in Bank Demand and Wire Transfer, and of 1-16d. on Credits on Friday's closing quotations; and on the receipt of Calcutta advices, rates for Bank remittance further receded 1-32d., a fair business having been done in Telegraphic, at 1s. 8½d. for ready; and for future transfer, at 1s. 8 19-32d. for October, 1s. 8 11-16d. for November, and 1s. 8¾d. for December. On Monday the market was firm and advancing all day. For forward delivery rates were particularly strong, and 1s. 8¾d. for Telegraphic was available for November, and 1s. 8 13-16d. for December transfer. Quotations for ready Credits were irregular at the close, ranging from 1s. 8 15-16d. to 1s. 9d. Following a drop of ⅜d. per oz. in the price of Silver in London on the previous day, the market opened quiet on Tuesday morning at 1s. 8 9-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 8 ⅞d. for three months' sight Credits. The rate for remittance did not change thereafter, having been still available in one direction; but Credits were placed at 1s. 8 13-16d., and a transaction was reported between Banks at 1s. 8⅝d. in Demand for October delivery. Business, however, was upon a small scale. The market was steady yesterday; but the buyer at the extreme rate of Tuesday having retired, scarcely any business was done in Merchants' Bills. Transactions in Telegraphic were reported at 1s. 8 17-32d for ready, and at 1s. 8 13-16d. for January-February transfer. With Silver in London ⅛d. per oz. higher yesterday, this market has notwithstanding been quiet to-day and closed rather weaker, 1s. 8 27-32d. having been available for Credits in one direction, and Bank Demand having given way 1-32d. Ready rates at closing were :—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 8 9-16d.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 8½d.
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 8 23-32d.
Do.	4 months' sight	...1s. 8 25-32d.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 8⅞d.
Credits	3 months' sight	...1s. 8 27-32d. to ⅞d.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 9 1-32d. to 1 9-16d.
Documents	3 months' sight	...1s. 8⅞d. to 29-32d.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 9 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Francs	3 months' sight	...2·20
Do.	6 months' sight	...221¼

The usual weekly official returns relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 3rd Sept. 1890 ..	Rs.	68,89,000
Silver received during the week	„	26,83,000
	Rs.	95,72,000
New coin paid during the week	„	25,04,000
	Rs.	70,68,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	„	60,45,000
	Rs.	131,13,000
Last week	„	137,72,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weaker last Friday, especially for account, a decline of ⅛ having been quoted for Fours, for the next settlement, at 103 1-16. For Money, the rate was 1-16 per cent. lower, the closing quotation having been 103 5-16. On Saturday the market was weak and declining again in presence of lower quotations from the other side, and a drop of 3-16 to ¼ per cent. took place in Fours for Money and Account. The closing rate for cash was 103⅛; and for the next settlement 102 13-16; while for the October account the quotation was 102 11-16. An upward turn in rates was taken on Monday, the cash price of Four per cents having advanced 3-16 per cent. on Saturday's final quotation, say to 103 5-16; while for the next two accounts, 103 1-16 and 102 15-16, respectively, became the rates. On the following day, however, the feeling was weaker, and rates for Four per cents gave way to the extent of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. For cash, the price receded in the morning to 103¼, which was quoted to the close; while for the next settlement 103 became the rate; and for the October account 102 13-16 was named. Yesterday a decline of 1-16 in the price of Four per cents for Money, and ⅛ per cent. for account was established in a weak and drooping market, the cash price having closed at 103 3-16, while for the next two settlements 102⅞ and 102 11-16, respectively became the rates. To-day, with news of considerably higher rates on the other side, this market took an upward turn again, quotations advancing 3-16 to 5-16 per cent. to our closing rates, say 103⅜ for cash, 103⅛ for the coming settlement, and 103 for the October account, with buyers in the two latter portions. Four and a half per cents have been quoted throughout the week at 105¼ to ½ nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ⅛ per cent. higher at 103¼. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 98.

SHARES have been quiet upon the whole during the week, and as far as Cotton Mill scrip is concerned, the movement which has taken place in prices has generally favoured buyers. We note a decline, compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening, of Rs. 20 in Lord Reay and Presidency; of Rs 15 in Framji Petit and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay United, Howard and Bullough, James Greaves, Jamshed, Khatao Mucconji, Oriental, Swadeshi, and Queen; and of Rs. 8 each in Alliance, David, Empress, and Imperial. City of Bombay and Soonderdas, on the other hand, have advanced Rs. 5 each; Morarji Gokaldas, and Star of India, Rs. 10 each; Manockji Petit, Rs. 12½, and Western India, Rs. 15. In Press Shares, Bombay National, are Rs. 10 down; Colaba have declined Rs. 5; and New Indian, Rs. 2½. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 higher for the first issue and Rs. 15 up for the new shares. Port Canning are Rs. 2½ higher. Prince of Wales Fire have advanced Rs. 50. Bapty Flour are Rs. 4 down. Bombay Bank shares have advanced Rs. 12½ for share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There have been no buyers of staple *Grey Goods* for anything like large quantities during the past week, and transactions have contracted to a very small compass, the clearances of imported goods from the bazaar since last Thursday having hardly exceeded 1,000 packages. Up-country buyers are only executing retail orders of no particular importance; and though dealers continue to be ready enough to sell, they find no buyers willing to take up quantities even at reduced rates. Rates have still a downward tendency. In *Bleached Dyed Turkey Red* and *Printed Goods* there has been hardly any business passing, and prices are weak and drooping. Local goods are also comparatively neglected, but unchanged in value.

YARNS.—A moderate business has transpired in Imported Twist, the market for which is steady at previous rates. Advices from Hongkong by wire give the sales of Bombay Spinnings for the week ending on Monday at 3,000 bales in a weaker market, with Exchange quoted in the same message, at Rs. 220½, which, however, is not considered reliable, the rate given by other private telegrams being only Rs. 218½. China buyers have been entirely absent from the Bazaar, where scarcely any business has taken place in the latter part of the week under review, the sales for the whole period falling short of 500 bales. The market closed dull at the following official quotations :—

Twist...	...No. 6s Mule,	As. 4⅞	Per lb.
„	„ 8s „	„ 5	„
„	„ 10s „	„ 5¼ to 5⅜	„
„	„ 12s „	„ 5¼ to 5⅝	„
„	„ 16s „	„ 5½ to 6¼	„
„	„ 20s „	„ 5⅞ to 6 9-16	„
„	„ 24s „	„ 6⅞	„
„	„ 30s „	„ 7½ to 7¾	„
„	„ 40s „	„ 8 to 8½	„

METALS.—Copper, in sympathy with a rise of £1 per ton in Braziers' reported from the other side, has advanced 4 to 8 annas per cwt., at which the market remains steady in tone, but with only a moderate business passing. Yellow Metal has only been taken to a small extent on the basis of previous rates in quiet market. Iron is dull and neglected, but prices are nominally unchanged.

COAL.—A few sales of Powell's Duffryn and Davison's West Hartley, for September-October shipment, have been made at Rs. 18 and Rs. 17½ per ton respectively; and the latter description, for September shipment, has also been sold at Rs. 18 per ton. We quote closing rates for :—

Powell's Duffryn, Sept.-Oct. shipment...	Rs. 18 per ton
Davison's West Hartley „	„ 17½ „

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A dull feeling prevailed in this market to the close of last week, transactions continuing on a very small scale, but on Monday, local spinners came forward as considerable buyers, chiefly of stapled Oomra descriptions, of which rather large purchases were made, the tone of the market, however, remaining quiet, and prices generally unchanged. Thereafter the demand subsided, and only a small business in the aggregate was done, enquiry from the Mills continuing to run principally on stapled stuff, and buyers for export being quite out of the Market. The largest purchases during the week have been in Khangaum, at Rs. 170-6; Barsee, at Rs. 187-91; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 171½ to 82½; the other lots taken having been chiefly Karanja, at Rs. 167-78; Julgaum, at Rs. 164½-6; Oomra, at Rs. 166; Dhulia, at Rs. 115-9; Bengal, at Rs. 165-70; and Dharwar, at Rs. 171½ per candy. The market closed dull this evening with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower than they were a week ago.

With few exceptions, the official telegraphic weather and crop reports issued at the beginning of the week spoke of the want of more rain over the Cotton area, now having fallen since the middle of last week except at Nagpore, Sholapore, Bellary, and Hubli. On the whole, however, the crop continued to be in a flourishing condition, the only places where the absence of rain was causing anxiety being Oomrawattee and Khangaum in the Oomra, and Wadwan in the Dhollera Circles. The plants were in flower at Beawar in the Bengal Circle, and they were shedding bolls at Agra; as they were also at Khangaum in the Oomra Circle, and were showing them in parts of the Barsee district. At Dhulia, in the same circle the plants were in flower, while the flowering was advanced at Jaulgaum. Some districts of the Dhollera circle have been the worst off for rain this season; but sowing was at length finished at Dhollera itself, and at Bhownugger the crop was flourishing. At Broach, the weeding of the Cotton fields was progressing in seasonable weather, and prospects were good. Telegrams to hand to-day, however, report that rain had meantime fallen over the whole of the Oomrawuttee, Broach, and Dharwar Circles, ranging from 5 cents at Oomrawuttee to 2½ inches at Dhulia and prospects were consequently improved where it was needed. Beyond 32 cents at Bhownugger, no more rain had fallen in the Dhollera Circle; and none had been registered in the Bengal districts.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, *viz* :—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	178	= 4 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good		168	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Good	„	158	= 4 3-16d.
Belatee, Fine	„	185	= 4 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	178	= 4 11-16d.
Do. Good	„	170	= 4 15-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	„	197	= 5 5-32d.
Do. Good do	„	190	= 4 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair do	„	189	= 4 23-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„	181	= 4¾d.
Do. Good	„	170	= 4 15-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	„	196	= 5⅛d.
Do. Fully Good	„	182	= 4 25-32d.
Do Good	„	173	= 4 9-16d.
S-G Dharwar Good	„	176	= 4⅝d.
Westerns Good	„	175	= 4 19-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Receipts			
For the Week	5,140	3,900	2,984
From 1st Jan. to 10th Sept	1,831,530	1,672,351	1,285,770
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	3,689	8,473	5,457
From 1st Jan. to 10th Sept	1,370,311	1,230,620	795,076
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	763	653	1,185
From 1st Jan. to 10th Sept	58,092	27,351	37,055

WHEAT neglected by exporters, and with lower quotations, latterly wired from the other side this article has been dull throughout the week, with no more than a small business passing on any day; and yesterday prices at length gave way a little, say to the extent of half an anna per cwt. all round without tending to any accession of business.

SEEDS have been quiet in tone with a moderate business passing, more particularly in *Linseed*, the price of which was put up half an anna per cwt., but quickly receded to the previous rate of Rs. 6-3-0 to Rs. 6-6-0 per cwt., which we quote this evening. Other descriptions are in limited supply, and unchanged in value, but with little doing to fix quotations.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

Wheat for the Week	59,739	37,105	348,437
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th September.	4,861,591	5,035,475	9,185,801
Linseed for the Week	21,602	21,454	40,830
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th September.	2,051,860	1,743,259	2,401,082
Rapeseed for the Week	1,495	29,294	50,124
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th September.	886,642	1,784,428	1,679,435
Gingelly Seed for the Week	734	2,217	506
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th September.	684,007	656,190	605,743

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

Wheat for the Week	17,590	41,936	48,156
Do. from Jan. 1 to Sep. 10,	3,864,508	4,457,410	7,255,416
Linseed for the Week	18,993	54,422	61,525
Do. from Jan. 1 to Sep. 10	1,762,326	1,803,566	1,960,312
Rapeseed for the Week	13,634	64,025	7,499
Do. from Jan. 1 to Sep. 10,	671,351	1,711,881	1,299,870
Gingelly Seed for the Week	...	...	...
Do. from Jan. 1 to Sep. 10,	837,662	703,945	666,334

STEMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 11.

French mail steamer Caledonia, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ „	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 8 1-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	95⅝ ex div.
3 per cent. French Rentes	96
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88¼
4½ per cent. „	90½d.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	53¾d. per oz.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KIDD—September 11, at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the wife of Charles J. Kidd, of a son.

RAJKOTE.

BIRTH.

THOMPSON—September 8, at Rajkote, Kattiawar, the wife of Captain W. A. Thompson, 1st Bo. Lancers, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—September 8, at Millbank, Hyderabad, Deccan the wife of Fred. Gordon, of a daughter.

MYLNE—September 7, at Craigtop Mussoorie, N-W-P, the wife of Ernest Mylne, of a daughter.

SHARPLES—September 6, at Barrackpore, the wife of Sub-Conductor A G Sharples, Commissariat Transport Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SKERRETT—GRAY—August 30, at the R C Church, Lucknow, by the Rev Father Charles, Dr Patrick Percy de B Skerrett, MS, son of the late William Joseph Skerrett, Esq, J P and D L, of Finavara Co Clare, Ireland, to Mary Emma, eldest daughter of Captain William Gray, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

DEATHS.

CULLIN—At Simla, Flora, the beloved wife of Edward V S Cullin, aged 49 years and 9 months.

KIRKWOOD—September 3, at Bolarum, Arthur James, the infant son of Major J N S Kirkwood, 6 Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

PEPPE—September 3, at Motihary, Chumparun, of typhoid fever, Francis Bridwood Gibbon Peppe, eldest son of T F Peppe of Ranchi (late Opium Department), aged 25 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1890.

THE question of the purchase locally of stores required for public purposes has more than once of late been brought under notice. Some members of the Bombay Municipality thought that it would be an advantage if European stores, instead of being purchased in Bombay, were obtained through a London agent. But the proposal did not find favour, and was rejected by a large majority. At about the same time the Karachi and Madras Chambers of Commerce were representing to Government the advisability, from the point of view both of convenience and of economy, of purchasing in the local market imported stores, which it was believed could be obtained to better advantage in that way than through the Director-General of Stores at the India Office. Another branch of the same question, involving important and in many respects different considerations, has lately been brought to the notice of the Government of India in a memorial signed by all the influential manufacturing engineers and ironfounders in India. It may be well to state at once that the controversy—so far as there has been a controversy with Government—has been conducted entirely by the well-known local firm of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. In fighting for themselves, however, they have been fighting for the whole of the engineering and iron founding interest in India, and their action is heartily supported by all the more influential firms. The question in issue is whether or not the Public Works Department shall be debarred from purchasing in India iron work of local manufacture, and the position which is taken up on behalf of the engineering trade will be best understood if we review as briefly as may be the circumstances under which the representation to Government has been made. As far back as in May 1888 Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas wrote to the Executive Engineer of the Ahmedabad District, asking if they might be allowed the opportunity of tendering for the iron work of a bridge which was about to be built across the Sabarmati River, adding that they had already supplied a bridge at Broach of similar character, and that they had a complete plant laid down at much expense for work of this kind. Mr. Doig, in forwarding the application to the Superintending Engineer of the Northern Division, expressed his opinion that if Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas were willing and able to work up to the required specification, and supply the necessary tests, as he believed they were, it would be advisable to allow them to tender. Mr. Little, however, while dealing quite fairly and considerately with the application, saw difficulties in the way. He doubted if there could be any real competition in India, for he believed that Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas were the only firm with the plant necessary for an undertaking like the Sabarmati Bridge. We suspect, however, that in crediting that firm with the monopoly of big things in the engineering line Mr. Little paid them a compliment which they would be reluctant to accept. His other doubt was as to the possibility of devising means of establishing competition between local and English firms. "I am not only willing," he wrote, "but anxious that local enterprise should have a fair chance of competing for public works of all kinds, but it must be on terms which will secure competition either locally or with home manufactures, and I shall welcome any suggestions that will help to secure this." Meantime, the field of discussion was widened somewhat by a correspondence which took place between the firm and Mr. Godbole, Executive Engineer of the Surat and Broach Districts, Mr. Godbole having mentioned that the iron work of a bridge in his district was, under the standing orders, being obtained by an indent on the Secretary of State. Upon this Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas asked for particulars of the standing order referred to, and the answer was that according to a Government ruling all articles required for the public service which cannot be manufactured in India, are as an almost invariable rule to be obtained by indenting on the Secretary of State. Naturally enough, the Bombay firm were somewhat puzzled to find where the relevancy of the rule came in, seeing that the iron-work for which they wished to tender would have been made in Byculla. With the correspondence in their hands of which the foregoing is a summary, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas were in a condition to approach Government with a request for light upon the mysterious decision that iron work made in Byculla could not be deemed to "be manufactured in India." The correspondence was forwarded to Sir Charles Elliott, the Public Works Member of Council, with a covering letter, the effect of which certainly was to throw on the department the *onus* of justifying their ruling, both from the point of view of public policy and of interpretation of existing orders. A good deal more is to be said upon the former aspect of the subject than we have space to say now. But it should be noted that the firm were able to establish their capacity for turning out important structural work by citing a long list of bridges which they have put up in various parts of the Empire, the most conspicuous in the list being the Pegu Bridge of six spans, each of 100 feet clear, and a much more important structure than the Sabarmati Bridge, which they were refused the opportunity of tendering for.

In replying to this letter the Public Works Department at Simla forwarded certain extracts from a Resolution of the Financial Department issued in January, 1883, the irrelevancy of which will be at once apparent. In these extracts it is laid down that all articles required for the Public Service "which cannot be manufactured in India" are as an almost invariable rule to be indented for from England. Certain exceptional cases are mentioned in which stores of European manufacture—the identity of which with iron work manufactured at Bombay is far from obvious—may be obtained in India. These cases are when for any special reason it may be more economical to do so, or when the articles are perishable, or when inconvenience and delay can thereby be avoided. Lastly, a paragraph is quoted in which Government insist upon the expediency of supplying their wants by the purchase in the local market of articles of *bona fide* local manufacture. For the purposes of this discussion it is important to notice that Government at the same time insisted that there is no reason why articles manufactured in India should not be obtained locally, even though the raw material may have been originally imported from Europe. Now here we have the whole case that the Government are able to put forward. They shut out a local firm from competition; they appeal to the law and testimony of certain rules by which they represent themselves to be bound, and these rules oddly enough prohibit Government from pursuing the very course which they now excuse themselves for taking. An Indian firm ask to be allowed the opportunity of tendering for the manufacture on Indian soil and by the hands of Indian workmen of a structure which is to be paid for out of the proceeds of Indian taxation. They are told not only that the work cannot be given to them, but that they cannot be allowed the opportunity even of tendering for it, because this bridge which is proposed to be made in Byculla comes under the category of works which "cannot be manufactured in India." A rule against the purchase in the local markets of articles made in Europe or America is thrown in their faces as a reason why a home firm is to be preferred to an Indian firm as constructors of a bridge in the Bombay Presidency! Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas attribute this way of dealing with the question to a "serious misapprehension" of the application. We are quite prepared, however, to learn that there has been no misapprehension at all, but that the Government of India, conscious of the weakness of a position to which they have been forced by the Secretary of State, were desirous of exhibiting in the most ingenuous way the intrinsic strength of the case which the local firm had put before them. It is never an easy matter even for the Supreme Government to carry on *coram populo* a controversy with the Secretary of State. If Lord Cross has been able to interpret a resolution intended for the encouragement of Indian industry as an instruction to the Government of India to exclude Indian firms from tendering for Indian Government work, the only course open to Government is officially to accept his interpretation, and at the same time to exhibit the rules which his superior judgment has so strangely perverted. To most people the very regulations which are cited as debarring Indian firms from tendering for public works in this country will read as a Magna Charta of Indian industries, provided only a natural interpretation is put upon its provisions and a reasonable and generous application is given to them.

Such application however the Government of India have not yet been able to give to these 1883 rules. Up to the present they have gone no farther than to call upon Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas for an explanation of what they mean when they say that the iron work which they are prepared to supply is of *bona fide* Indian manufacture. "The bridges," they say, "to which you refer appear to be entirely constructed of materials which were probably manufactured up to a certain point in England." There is a certain dialectic subtlety in the challenge, which after all only confirms the suspicion that the Government of India are conscious of the violently Procrustean stretch that needs to be given to the Resolution of January, 1883, to make it applicable to the case in point. Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas meet the challenge with an admirably precise definition of what *bona fide* Indian manufacture is. The term, they say, applies to the product of any recognised and distinct industry which may be carried on in this country. "To manufacture being to make or fabricate from raw materials by the hand, by art, or machinery, and work into forms convenient for use, we think we are correct in assuming that any articles of commerce made up in this country, say for instance saddlery, harness, or clothing, would be rightly considered as a *bona fide* Indian manufacture, no matter where the leather was tanned or the cloth woven, the saddlers and the tailors being the *bona fide* manufacturers, and not the tanners and the wool spinners who provided the raw-material." This, as an answer to the implied attempt of the Government to show that a bridge made by a Bombay firm out of bars rolled in Staffordshire would be an article of European manufacture, is to our mind conclusive. If, however, it in any degree falls short of conclusiveness it should be sufficient to point to the very Resolution cited by the Government against their correspondents, in which the Government laid down "that there is no reason why articles manufactured in India should not be obtained locally, even although the raw material necessary to their manufacture may have been originally imported from Europe." We strongly suspect that Government must have overlooked this when they challenged Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas to give a definition of the term *bona fide* Indian manufacture. To put the argument, however, in its most practical concrete form we ought to cite the fact that this refusal to keep open the field of competition for Indian work to Indian firms necessitated the discharge of 300 men from the firm's employment during the summer of last year. This brings us in view of the industrial and economic aspects of the question, the treatment of which we must defer to another occasion.

IT is a consoling thing to hear from Southampton that matters are quieting down there, the Unionists on strike being afraid of the Military. As things have been looking lately there has often seemed too much reason to believe that the Military—or those who should have set them to work—were afraid of the unionists. Perhaps the better example of the Australians has put nerve into the people at home who are responsible for the peace of towns and the liberty of honest men who want to work. There the unionists have been beaten in the attempt to prevent non-unionists from going to work, for the ships have been manned by "black-legs," and thus the right of every man to work or refrain from working has been vindicated. The energetic action of the authorities, and the meting out of heavy punishment upon the assailants of the non-unionists, have done their work, as they would have done in England long since if the Government had resolutely protected men who wanted to work from the violence and intimidation of those who did not. Had there been on the Government side of the House of Commons a member as pugnacious in asserting the right of honest men to go to work as Mr Cunninghame Graham was in asserting the right of men of another kind to make a nuisance of themselves in Trafalgar Square, Mr. Matthews would have awakened to a conception of what the police are meant for. At Southampton a more excellent way has been begun. The fire hose has once more proved an admirable appliance for appeasing the angry passions of the mob. No fear of "Remember Southampton!" being taken up as a cry by Opposition orators during the recess need deter those who are responsible for the peace of English towns in which unionist intimidation is resorted to from doing their duty. If they want an example of how these things are managed abroad they have only to look back at what happened during the strikes in the Pas de Calais last year, when the French Government, even with the fear of the Radicals of the Chamber before their eyes, made it their first duty to send troops to the agitated districts, for the protection, firstly, of the property in the mines, and, secondly, of the miners who chose to continue at work.

PHILATELY, which has usually been looked upon hitherto as little better than a form of human folly—often a costly one—has at last proved that it has a use. It is a collector of postage stamps in London to whom we are indebted for the discovery of the depredations of a forger of postage stamps in Bombay, and henceforth we may speak with respect even of the science of stamp-collecting. Perhaps it would have been more creditable to official vigilance and eyesight if the forgery had been first discovered in Bombay instead of in London, but even as it is it is satisfactory to have a proof in this case that forgery, like murder, will out, even if the revelation has sometimes to be made on the other side of the world. Khan Saheb Abdul Ali and the detective officials have managed the case with great skill, bringing to light a conspiracy which was cleverly worked and concealed. The perfect imitation which Shirda and his accomplices were able to effect is a disquieting proof of the technical skill which has been attained in India in occult lithography. There is evidently imitative skill here sufficiently to make us, if necessary, independent of Messrs. De la Rue, the contractors to Government. But with all due regard for the well-being of native industry, there is a branch of it whose development is not to be prayed for.

IT may be well to remind the public that after to-day there will be only one more Friday mail—that of the 19th September—and that in the succeeding week the steamer will start on Saturday. The change of mail day was threatened more than a year ago, and people will soon be asking if we shall have to wait as long for the reduction of postage, which was promised five months since, but which is still under discussion by the powers that "have the honour to be."

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, a rather singular trial on a charge of murder took place before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang and a Special Jury. The prisoner Javer Jaitha, a Guzeratee carpenter from Ahmedabad, was charged with the murder of his wife by drowning her in a small tank, situated behind Government House, Parel, in which there was only two feet of water. About 8 p.m. on 22nd August last, Lulloo Hurjivan, a fellow-carpenter who had dined with the prisoner and his wife in their room in the compound of the premises an hour previously, heard a stifled cry proceeding from the direction of a tank in the compound, a short distance off from the place, where he used to sleep, and on his going up to the tank, saw the prisoner walking away from it in a wet dhotur or waist-cloth. He made a curt reply to Lulloo's question that "nothing" was the matter. He dropped his wet dhotur under a mango tree in the compound, and rushing naked up the veranda of the mallee's room, picked up a dry dhotur from a line, which he put on, and concealed himself in the room, where he was afterwards arrested as he lay crouching under a bench. Meanwhile, the stifled cry from the tank, which was heard all over the compound, had attracted other persons who, as they approached the tank, saw Lulloo standing at the edge of the tank, but his clothes were perfectly dry and averted all suspicion against him. Soon after the dead body of the prisoner's wife was taken out of the tank, quite naked, and with all her ornaments upon her person except a nose-ring, which was found on the following day. Lulloo mentioned in cross-examination that the woman suffered from giddiness once in two or three months, when she lay down without ever losing her consciousness; and the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Kirkpatrick, raised an ingenious theory upon this admission that the woman went to the tank to fetch water for her husband, who was ill, that she had a fit which rendered her insensible, and that she was drowned in that state. For the prosecution it was urged that it would be monstrous to suppose that the witnesses who had been called, men and women of different castes, some of whom were unacquainted with the prisoner, should trump up a charge of murder against an innocent man. Soon after the stifled cry was heard, he was seen coming out of the tank with a wet dhotur, which he dropped in the compound, appropriating a dry one which belonged to the mallee, in whose room he was found crouching under a bench. The jury, however, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE ST. LEGER.

*LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The race for the St. Leger Stakes was run this afternoon at Doncaster with the following results :—

The Duke of Portland's Memoir....	1
The Duke of Westminster's Blue Green ...	2
Mr. J. Gretton's Gonsalvo	3

Memoir was ridden by Watts, and Blue Green by G. Barrett.

[A Reuter's telegram says fifteen horses started.]

* Delayed in transmission. Our message is shown to have left London at 3-45 on Wednesday afternoon, but was not received in Bombay until 7-23 yesterday morning.

THE RIOTS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Southampton is reported to be much quieter now. The presence of the military has kept the strikers from attempting any fresh disturbances.

EXILED TO SIBERIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 11.

The Major-General commanding the troops at Helsingfors and two other military officers have been sentenced to exile in Siberia for the theft of Government property.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SOUTHAMPTON RIOTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

250 more soldiers were brought into Southampton yesterday to assist in restoring order.

Gunboats are patrolling the harbour to prevent picketing.

All last evening most riotous scenes took place, and the Infantry cleared several streets at bayonets' point.

At mid-night things had quieted down.

The Military are now guarding the approaches to the docks and other points.

THE ZHOB VALLEY SURVEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 11.

Captain Mason and Lieut. Southey, of the Intelligence Branch, will be attached to the Zhob Valley Railway Survey party.

TROOPS FOR IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Junagadh and Bhownugger States in Kathiawar have made offers of troops to Government to assist in the scheme of imperial defence, which have been accepted.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, C. P.

Mr. A. Mackenzie, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, contemplates visiting Simla before the end of the season.

GENERAL SIR H. PRENDERGAST.

General Sir H. Prendergast has arrived at Simla.

A DINNER of Old Rugbeians is being arranged to be given at Poona on the 23rd September. Any Old pupils wishing to attend, should inform Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd, Poona, as soon as possible.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik the Municipal Corporation unanimously agreed at their meeting yesterday afternoon to appoint Sir Henry Morland a representative of the Corporation on the Committee appointed by Government to consider Mr. Baldwin Lathem's proposal for the average outfall at Colaba, and that in their opinion the Municipal Commissioner should also serve on the Committee. The Corporation was also unanimously of opinion that it was necessary two other members should be appointed to the Committee, and agreed that in the event of Government agreeing to that request the President of the Corporation should be authorised to suggest the names of Dr. Blaney and the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik.

MR. J. C. ANDING, Huzur Deputy Collector of Belgaum, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

MR. W. A. BOULTON, Assistant Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, has been allowed eight months' extraordinary leave with pay.

STEAM communication between Bombay and Goa and the intermediate ports commenced from Monday last. The mails will continue to be dispatched by rail until 1st October next, when the B. I. S. N. Company will carry them as before.

THE present season at Kashmir, according to the Allahabad paper, has not been without its little "events," and it is well for an officer of Her Majesty s forces that the Penal Code is not in force in the Valley. The dāk bungalow book at Uri contains with charming frankness the following entry :—" Turned out a Babu to make room for two ladies and a nurse." Nor does the officer who recorded the entry make any attempt to conceal his name. The Babu, from what a correspondent writes, not only declined to move out when requested to do so, but demanded to know the law and the section of the Act by which he could be ousted. The unwritten law of chivalry had evidently not formed a part of his legal education ; but the gentleman under whose protection the ladies were travelling, very soon schooled him into it by first turning out his bedding from the room, and then sending the Babu in search after it. The Babu, of course, represented his grievance to the Resident—with what result we do not know, but the matter could scarcely be discussed further.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Patiala has made a donation of a lakh and sixty thousand rupees in aid of the Khalsa College scheme. The grant, observes the Lahore paper, is certainly a liberal one, and attests in the most practical way possible the reality of the desire His Highness entertains for the spread of education among his countrymen. The example is so good that we trust to hear of its being followed by other Sikh princes with proportionate generosity.

FROM a circular in the Travancore *Gazette* it appears that the Dewan understands that sufficient attention is not paid by the local officers to the up-keep of the several Government buildings in which their respective offices are held. Heads of departments are therefore requested to see that the buildings in which their offices and those of their subordinates are held, are properly attended to by those in charge of them, and that the latter assist the Department of Public Works in keeping the same in good order.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Fort		Esplanade		Colaba	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered...	68	67	69	21	71	47	57	18
Sept. 11, Thursday ...	2	68	2	4	1	85	0	30
Total...	71	35	71	25	73	32	57	48
Total of corresponding date last year	65	48	63	51	70	0	62	15
Do. in 1888	55	3	51	49	52	56	51	73

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban presided, and the others present were :—Brigade-Surgeon S. O. B. Banks, Colonel W. H. Wilson, Captain Sir H. Morland, Drs. Thomas Blaney, Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Burjorjee Sorabjee Shroff, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, and Cowasjee Hormusjee ; the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik ; Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh ; Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, J. R. Duxbury, G. W. Roughton, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji Jugmohandas Vandrawandas, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kavasjee Pestonjee, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Shivaji Dharmaji, and Vandrawandas Purshotumdas.

THE SEWAGE OUTFALL AT COLABA.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik moved :—" That letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 3520, dated 2nd instant, to the President, regarding Mr. Baldwin Latham's proposal for the sewage outfall at Colaba be now read. That Sir Henry Morland be appointed representative of the Corporation on the Committee appointed by Government. That, in the opinion of the Corporation, the Commissioner, the Municipal Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer should also serve on the Committee." It would be remembered, he said, the Corporation had before them the other day the report of Mr. Baldwin Latham on the sanitation of Bombay, and it was resolved that the report should be referred to the Commissioner with a request that his report should be accompanied by the reports of the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer. Mr. Baldwin Latham suggested the removal of the sewerage outfall from its present position at Worlee to a point into the sea at Colaba, where it would be quite clear of the coast line. He also suggested that the discharge of the outfall should be so arranged that it should be limited to four hours on each ebb tide, and that a reservoir of sufficient capacity should be constructed on the Colaba foreshore at the point of the outfall. Mr. Baldwin Latham also expressed his opinion that this outfall, located at Colaba, would cause no nuisance to the people at Colaba. But this idea of a sewage outfall at Colaba was no new one. It had been suggested twenty years ago, but it did not receive the favourable consideration of Government. Now it came to them as a recommendation of so scientific an authority as Mr. Baldwin Latham ; but the Municipal Commissioner had told them until Government decided this question of the allocation of the outfall, he could make no recommendation to the Corporation, and that the Corporation could not deal with the sewage question at all. Hence the proposal of Government to appoint a Committee of Inquiry into the matter. Government wished that the Corporation should appoint a representative of the body on the Committee, and he had no doubt the gentleman whom he proposed was one who would ably represent the views of the Corporation. But it seemed to him the appointment of one member of that Corporation would be a most inadequate representation of the interests and views of the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) It was most desirable that these officers of the Municipality, who were especially acquainted with the sewerage and drainage question, should help the Committee with their views. Without them, he repeated, the representation of the Corporation would be most inadequate.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji seconded the motion.

The President pointed out that the Health Officer and Executive Engineer would most probably be called as witnesses before the Committee, and therefore they could not be members of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said he was willing in that case to delete the words " Executive Engineer and Health Officer" from his motion.

Dr. Viegas said, although Government had asked them to appoint only one member, it was desirable in the interests of the City and of the Corporation that two other members should be appointed, and he would propose that Government should be asked to add the names of the President of the Corporation and Dr. Blaney. He would move this as an amendment unless the Hon. Mr. Javerilal saw his way to accept the proposal, and embody it in his motion.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said he had originally proposed that the Executive Engineer and Health Officer should be added to the Committee, but since they had been withdrawn, he had no objection to the names of the President and Dr. Blaney being put in their place.

The Municipal Commissioner wished to point out a difficulty in the way of appointing the President to the Committee. In all probability the Chairman of the Committee would be the Chief Engineer, who was superior officer to the President in his capacity as Government servant. Of course, the President of the Corporation was for the time being first citizen of Bombay, and should be President of that Committee ; but how could he even in his capacity as President of the Corporation take the chair in a Committee of which the Chief Engineer was a member ?

Dr. Viegas then proposed that the name of Mr. E. B. Carroll might be substituted for the President.

It was here pointed out by a member that it might be advisable merely to suggest to Government that other two names should be added to the Committee, and then appoint the two additional members afterwards.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said it was well-known to all the members of the Corporation how great an interest Dr. Blaney had taken in the sanitation and drainage of this City, and how much good he had done by his lectures on the subject and the statistics he had laid before the public. In spite of the opinion expressed that no names should be mentioned now he thought that Dr. Blaney should be secured at once, and he therefore begged to propose that Dr. Blaney's name should be added to the Committee, and he hoped some other member would propose some other good name.

Dr. Viegas repeated his suggestion of the name of Mr. E. B. Carroll.

Dr. Bhalchandra said he quite agreed with the remarks of Dr. Cowasjee. He thought if there were any man in the Corporation thoroughly conversant with the drainage of the City it was Dr. Blaney. He had been a member of the Corporation for many years and had studied the various schemes of drainage thoroughly, and he would most assuredly be a most valuable addition to the Committee. He would propose that the other name should be that of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik.

The President then put the motions to the meeting in order, first, that proposed by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal deleting in the last sentence " the Municipal Executive Engineer and the Health Officer " which was carried. The other motions, namely, " That, in the opinion of this Corporation it is necessary that two other members be appointed to the Committee," and " that in the event of Government agreeing to this request the President of the Corporation be authorised to suggest the names of Dr. Blaney and the Hon. Mr, Javerilal U. Yajnik " were also carried.

CHIEF OFFICER OF THE BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 4239, dated 6th August, 1890, as under :—" That, with reference to their Resolution, No. 6521, dated 30th January, 1890, and letter from the Commissioner, No. 9414, dated 5th instant, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment of Rs. 100 per mensem, for rent of quarters to Mr. William Nicholls who, on the recommendation of Captain Shaw, Chief Officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, London, has been appointed by Mr. Acworth as Chief Officer of the Bombay Fire Brigade for three years, on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem with free-quarters, or in lieu thereof Rs. 100 per mensem, and as per the terms of agreement entered into by Mr. Nicholls on the 18th July last, that the Corporation be also recommended to sanction the payment of the equivalent of £100 sterling, from savings on the budgetted amount for pay of the Chief Officer of the Brigade, to provide for cost of passage of Mr. Nicholls from England to Bombay, and for incidental expenses and in lieu of salary until his arrival in Bombay."

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee, the necessary sanction was given.

EMPLOYING MEN AT PAWAI.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee, the Corporation sanctioned the employment at Pawai, at a total cost of Rs. 166 per mensem, of an engine-driver on Rs. 60 a month, 4 fire-men on Rs. 20 each a month, and 2 engine-cleaners and coal-trimmers on Rs. 13 each a month, in place of stokers on Rs. 160 per mensem, as sanctioned by the Corporation on the 7th July last ; the total excess of Rs. 6 a month for eight months from July last being met by savings in the grant for establishment during the month of June.

" DISGRACEFUL CONDITION OF STREETS IN THE FORT. "

While the Corporation was considering the transfer applied for by the Commissioner of Rs. 3,000 from savings in streets and buildings to the grant for pensions and gratuities and compassionate allowances.

Dr. Shroff observed that he was surprised to see that there could be any savings in "streets," when the several streets in the Fort were in a disgraceful condition for want of repairs. There were " high hills and low dales " full of water and mud, and some of the streets, also being very narrow, were impassable.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that, even if the Corporation were to refuse to transfer the amount as suggested by him, they would not thereby be empowering him to spend more money on the improvement of streets.

After some discussion the transfer as recommended by the Commissioner was adopted.

ADDITIONAL CATCH-WATER CHANNELS AT TULSI.

The Corporation sanctioned on the motion of Sir Henry Morland, seconded by Mr. Kabraji, the payment of Rs. 836 out of savings in the grant for the Frere Road Main (12 lakhs drainage and water-works loan) to make up the total amount of excess of Rs. 3,736 on the cost of constructing the additional catch-water channels at Tulsi, which excess was owing to the additional amount of rock excavation, which had to be made in the line of the channel.

METAL DEPOTS ON THE ELPHINSTONE AND MODY BAY ESTATES.

As applied for by the Commissioner the Corporation sanctioned the payment of Rs. 2,761 from surplus cash balance, to provide for ground-rent payable during 1890-91 to the Port Trustees for land occupied as metal depots on the Elphinstone and Mody Bay Estates, amounting to Rs. 1,401 and Rs.1,360,—total Rs. 2,761.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Corporation next considered letter, dated 12th August last, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction, under section 92 (*c*) of the Municipal Act, to the Tramway Company being allowed to erect a shed for horses on the Bazaar Gate Garden foot-path, on payment of a monthly rental of Rs. 13-8-0, and on condition that the shed was removable on a month's notice from the Municipality.

Colonel Wilson proposed that the necessary sanction be given.

Mr. N. B. Suntook enquired if the shed would not be in the way of foot-passengers. He also asked if the Municipal Commissioner would permit such a structure on any other foot-path.

Dr. Viegas strongly opposed the motion on the ground that the stables would cause obstruction on the foot-path, and would also prove a great nuisance on account of its uncleanliness.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that he would not permit such a structure to be erected on any other foot-path. The foot-path in question as well as the small garden were not much frequented by the people. Most stringent regulations had been made with regard to the cleansing of these sheds for horses. It was necessary for the Tramway Company to change their horses, and they must have a place given to them to erect a shed where those horses could be kept. This was an uncommonly good bargain on the part of the Municipality. If the Tramway Company were not allowed to construct sheds for their horses, they would not be able to run as many cars as they run at present for the convenience of the public.

Dr. Cowasjee remarked that the Tramway Company could very well utilise the plot of ground at the corner of the Gaiety Theatre belonging to Government. It was not desirable that the Corporation should sanction the proposed arrangement.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that there was no chance of the Government giving the plot of ground referred to by Dr. Cowasjee to the Company.

Mr. Dinshaw Watcha testified to the garden and the foot-path being largely used by the public. The stables, if allowed, would prove a great nuisance to those who visited the garden.

Mr. Kabraji thought the stables would prove an abominable nuisance to the large number of people who daily visited the garden. The impediment ought not to be allowed, even if the Company were to give a thousand rupees as rental.

Dr. Blaney remarked that ever since the garden came into existence, he advised hundreds of people living in the most thickly-populated parts of the Fort, to go to sleep in the garden as well as on the foot-path, from the month of March to May, and for aught he knew they all recovered their health by sleeping in the open air. If stables were erected on the foot-path, these people would be deprived of their health resort. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Bhalchundra was opposed to the motion inasmuch as he thought that the construction of stables on the foot-path would interfere with the health of the public visiting the garden.

Dr. Shroff reminded the Corporation that at the time when famine-stricken people used the foot-path in question it was considered an encroachment, and they were turned out by the authorities.

Colonel Wilson, in replying on the debate, observed that the Tramway horses must be changed, and if a convenient spot were not given to them there would be, as explained by the Commissioner, a dead lock.

On a division, the motion was lost, a very large majority voting against.

The Corporation then adjourned.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Captain W. J. Nantes, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Suez and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr P M Wallace
Sister Eleanor
Mrs Little and child
Mr W F Ackland
Mr J C Price
Mr and Mrs J H Clarke and family
Mr Lala Govindas
Mr P Singha
Mrs Hussy, and children
Rev M C and Mrs Sanders
Col A Pullan
Mrs Douglas and infant
Mrs Fuller and 2 children.
Mr Dunhill
Mr Todar Mal
Dr L Henderson

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr A T Goodfellow
Mr T O Wilkinson
Mr Jas Brown
Mr J Cowie
Mr Geo Munro
Mr Main
Col Ward
Mr E R Calthorp
Mr R Whateley
Mr H W Stevens
Mr J M Tarachund
Rev W H Brennan
Dr T S Weir
Lieut-Col J A Temple
Mr S M Husain
Mr Dunne
Mr J Miller
Rev J Barton

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 19th Sept. 1890.

FOR BRINDISI.—Sir Comer Petheram, Hon'ble Justice Norris, Hon'ble Justice Macpherson, Mr Hyde, Mr M Ghose, senr, Mr M Ghose, jnr., Major-General Sir Thos. Baker, Mr Cable, Mr Hakim Aminudin, Mr E Jackson, Lieut Strickland and Mr Govindu Ragooloo.

FOR LONDON.—Mr P K Nambyer, Mrs Currie and child, Lieut C H Hicks and Mr Wm Husselby.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Hon'ble John Moore and Mr W M Shaw.

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Miss Gaffney.

Per s. s. Pekin, Capt P. Harris, 27th September, 1890.

FOR LONDON.—Mr Comerford and child, Revd T and Mrs Haines, Revd W St Clair, Mrs Tisdall and family, and Mr M West.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr J S Misra, Mr and Mrs C G Rumer and 2 daughters, Mr W Lonsdale, Mr R M Mattiny, Col D H Robertson, Hon J G H Beresford and Mr F W Hanson.

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. W. J. Webber, 4th October, 1890.

FOR BRINDISI.—The Earl of Kerry and Mr E H Robertson.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mrs Lewis,

FOR ADEN.—Mrs Devitts.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

BEFORE Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Nelmes placed a gang of Mahomedan *budmashees*, charged with criminal trespass and assault. On Tuesday night a somewhat warm *melee* occurred at a native clubhouse, just opposite the Dhobie Talao Police station, between two factions, one of which had been hired for the purpose, and had it not been but for the timely intervention of the police, the combatants would undoubtedly have inflicted injuries of no trifling nature on either side. As it was several of the parties sustained not a few cuts and bruises, and appeared before his Worship with surgical bandages and sticking plaster on their heads. It appears the four accused, Fuckeer Abdoola, Degjee Rutun, Assan Abdoola, and Shaik Abdoola Gopichund, had been engaged by the members of a club in Sonapore Lane, who bore a considerable amount of ill-feeling towards the other faction near the Dhobie Talao Police station. The Sonapore faction invited the four accused to their clubrooms and there primed them with liquor before commencing their work. The party then proceeded to Dhobie Talao, and entering the rooms of their enemies set upon them with heavy sticks, with which they had equipped themselves. On hearing the uproar and the clash of sticks in the opposite building, Inspector Nelmes proceeded to the house from which the sounds proceeded, and arrested the four accused as they were preparing to quit the scene of conflict. On the prisoners being placed before his Worship, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were sentenced each to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment, while the fourth accused was fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of two months' hard labour.

FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN SOLDIERS.

A QUETTA telegram, of September 7, says :—A fatal affray occurred here last night. Two men of the Yorkshire Regiment appeared to have quarrelled, and it is said that one of them kicked the other in the side, from the effects of which the latter died shortly after. It appears that a Private, named Jones, returned to his barrack-room the worse for liquor, and, finding the door shut, called to a comrade inside to open it ; but as the latter would not or did not do so, Jones got in by another door and pulled the deceased out of bed, and, it is said, kicked him so severely that he died shortly after on his way to the hospital.

An inquest was held when it was discovered that the man died from the effects of a kick over the spleen. The case has been referred to the Cantonment Magistrate's Court for inquiry.

THE POSTAGE STAMP FORGERIES.

AT the Police Commissioner's office yesterday morning the forged stamps and implements used in their production were examined. The implements, though crude, and the methods resorted to for the production of the stamps primitive in their nature, in comparison with those employed in striking off genuine stamps, were yet sufficient to retain a similarity to the current postage stamps, which would not be easily discernible to the naked eye. The prisoner was present under escort. He explained how the work was done. His first step was to polish an oblong piece of stone bearing the stamp, set in a block of wood, with an admixture of *cocum*, similar in quality and color to ordinary tamarind. His next process was to lightly touch the cut stamp, delicately finished with a tint of light-grey. He then adjusted a piece of paper upon it, which he carefully rubbed with the concave side of a shell, so as to ensure the application of full pressure on its surface. The paper was then removed with a clear and distinct impression upon it, and was placed on a square piece of copper, drilled with holes and perforated. The water-mark was next impressed, and the production was a piece of work which almost approached the finish of the genuine stamp. The only difference noticeable in the process of lithography was that some of the lines across the stamp were somewhat coarser than the impression on the original. Another difficulty to be encountered was to prevent the ink from filling in the reliefs. These defects were scarcely discernible to the naked eye, but could be easily perceived through a magnifying glass. The highest credit is due, without doubt, to the Khan Sahib and his energetic subordinates, who have by their patient investigations succeeded in running the culprit to earth and recovering the entire apparatus by means of which he has carried on the fraudulent practice.

Relative to the stamp forgeries, Mr. J. Monteath, C.S., Acting Superintendent of Stamps, writes to us :—

Sir,—In your issue of to-day you state that certain forged postage-stamps were purchased from licensed stamp-vendors. In the detailed statement of the facts the only person mentioned as a stamp-vendor from whom the stamps were obtained is one Ramdas. He is not a licensed stamp-vendor. He once held a license, but it was cancelled in 1882.

Mr. W. P. Symonds, Postmaster General of Bombay, has issued the following postal notice :—" It has been discovered that a large number of forged or counterfeit postage-stamps of the denomination of one rupee have recently been sold to the public by native vendors. The public are hereby warned to be very careful to scrutinize closely all rupee stamps before buying them or affixing them to articles. It is recommended that stamps of this denomination should be obtained from the Post Office only."

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN W. S. D. HUNTER has been promoted Major of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LIEUT. W. E. VENOUR, 1st West India Regiment, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUT. C. M. CARTWRIGHT, S.C., has been permitted to return to duty.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LYON, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, has been granted six months' leave, on medical certificate.

LIEUT.-COL. J. F. WILLOUGHBY and Captain R. Williams, S.C., have been permitted to return to duty.

THE following officers have been granted extensions of leave :—Major F. G. T. Welch, S.C., one year, private affairs ; Major F. W. Snell, S. C., ninety-two days, medical certificate ; Captain D. J. O. Taylor, S.C., two months, medical certificate; and Lieut. G. D. Atkinson, S.C., thirty days, urgent private affairs.

COLONEL G. C. HOGG, Deputy Quartermaster-Genl, has been granted five months' leave, on private affairs.

SECOND-LIEUT. F. W. H. FORTEATH, 2nd Highland Light Infantry, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

COLONEL W. H. ROSS will officiate on the District Staff, with temporary rank of Brigadier-General, during the absence of Brigadier-General Anderson, from Nagpore, and Colonel Galloway will officiate for Colonel Ross on the staff.

THE services of Lieut. E. B. C. Boddam, 4th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

MR. T. B. FRY, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MAJOR LEWIS FORBES HEATH, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, is promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE following postings have been ordered :—

To 1st Battalion : Lieutenants Hodson and Cooke, East Surrey Regiment ; Sellar, Scottish Borderers ; and Green, Rifle Brigade.

To 2nd Battalion : Lieutenant Gough, Royal Welsh Fusiliers ; Blair, Scottish Borderers ; Weldon, Derbyshire Regiment ; and Gough, Wiltshire Regiment.

LIEUTENANT FENWICK, King's Royal Rifles, goes home for depot duty.

CAPTAIN RICHARDS, Royal West Surrey Regiment, remains at home for depot duty.

LIEUTENANT ELIOTT-LOCKHART, West India Regiment, comes out as a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

MAJOR COOK, 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, and Captain Caird, Border Regiment, remain at home on extended leave.

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA *VS.* H. H. THE THAKORE OF WADHWAN'S TEAM.

THOUGH the European members of his team were all absent H. H. the Thakore Saheb arranged to play a match with the Parsee Gymkhana on the ground of the latter on Wednesday. Owing to the suddenness of the fixture the Gymkhana team had a considerable " tail," which made itself manifest in the fielding department. Fortunately there was no call on their services in the batting line, and the match was won by six wickets and 49 runs. Except Shivshanker and Morenas there was no one who could bowl as change even, and once these were collared the bowling got so loose that there were two or three boundary hits each over. Mody who took five wickets for 22 runs did the best for the Gymkhana in the bowling line.

WADHWAN.

Samatji st Doctor b Daver		4
Heerji b Mody		8
Laxmishanker b Mody		6
Vaji Sing b Daver....................................		8
Chaman c Kanga b Mody		1
J. M. Morenas c Kanga b Mody................		2
Junglee c Kanga b Doctor		21
H. H. the Thakore Saheb b Mody..............		8
Mulshanker c Daver b Doctor		23
Shivshanker run out..................................		1
Kalasing not out		0
Extras....................................		10
Total.........		92

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

E. N. Daver run out		2
S. B. Doctor c Morenas b Shivshanker......		74
P. D. Kanga b Shivshanker		0
R. E. Mody c Morenas b Shivshanker		50
P. M. Dalal not out		4
D. C. Pundole.............................	to bat.	
K. N. Spencer		
P. R. Divecha.............................		
M. D. Karanjia		
J. D. Colah		
J. M. Doctor		
Extras		11
Total.........		141

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending September 9 was 446, giving a death-rate of 23·26 per annum per thousand, as against 25·73 in the corresponding period of last year, and 28·91, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 126 died from fevers ; 39, phthisis ; 51, diseases of the nervous system ; 68, affections of the respiratory organs ; 29, diarrhœa ; 12, dysentery ; 31, stillborn ; 36, old age and debility ; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 18 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Brahmin, 15 ; Bhattia, 5 ; Hindu of other caste, 206 ; Hindu outcaste, 24 ; Musalman, 132 ; Parsee, 19 ; Jew, 4 ; Native Christian, 16 ; Eurasian, 1 ; European, 2 ; Negro-African, 1 ; Chinese, 1 ; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 269 as against 281 in the corresponding period of last year, and 290, the average over the past five years.

GREENHALGH *VS.* THE STEWARDS OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The attention of the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club has been drawn to a paragraph in your issue of the 9th instant, with reference to the above suit, in which it is stated that the suit " has been withdrawn, an understanding having been arrived at." We are instructed by the Stewards to state that it is not true that any understanding has been arrived at. The true fact is that the suit has been withdrawn *unconditionally* by Greenhalgh, and he is ordered to pay to the Stewards their costs of the suit. We shall be obliged if you will insert this letter in your issue of to-morrow.—Yours, &c.,

CRAGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Solicitors to the Western India Turf Club.

Sept. 11.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

A VERY interesting meeting of the members of this institution was held on Wednesday evening last in the Cercle's hall, which was largely attended. Amongst those present were European and Parsee ladies. The programme opened with a recitation by Mr. H. Guès, Vice-Chancellier of the French Consulate, an honorary member of the Cercle. The subject chosen by him was an original poem composed by himself, *viz.*, " A Pleasure Trip to Matheran." Mr. Guès delivered the recitation in a capital style. This was followed by a comedy, in one act, " Le Coupe Jaune," in which M. Rousset, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Miss Fernandes, and Miss D'Arcey sustained the principal characters. The comedy was played in French, the acting of the four characters being highly applauded. The chairman of the Committee of the Cercle, Mr. O. S. Pedraza, in a suitable speech, then thanked Mr. Guès and the gentlemen and ladies who had taken part in the evening's entertainment.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, Mr. R. P. Billimoria presided. The following is report of the Directors for the year ending 30th June 1890 :—

The number of bales pressed during the past season is : Bombay 34,957 bales against 41,836 in 1888-89 ; Bhownuggar 1,501 bales against 7,451 in 1888-89 ; total 36,458 bales against 49,287 bales, *i.e.* a decrease of 12,829 bales. The decrease of the work and revenue in Bombay is due to the reduction of rates on account of the joint working not having been renewed this year owing to some press companies asking larger shares in the Pool. Having entered into the Bhownuggar joint-working agreement for the year 1890 your Directors decided to close the Bhownuggar factory altogether from February last. The profit and loss account shows a balance at credit of Rs. 16,508-14-11, which your Directors recommend to dispose of as follows :—To declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per share, absorbing Rs. 15,000, and to carry the balance of Rs. 1,508-14-11 forward to new account. Mr. D. H. Glade has rejoined the board since Mr. Geo. K. Heinrichs left for Europe and this appointment is submitted for your confirmation. Messrs. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimora and Dewjee Ramjee retire from office according to regulation, but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration. We are sorry to inform you that Messrs. Glade and Co. have tendered their resignation as secretaries and treasurers of this company, and you will have to authorize the Directors to conduct the business of the company under the direct supervision of the Board of Directors or to give the management to any firm with whom your Directors may think advisable to make arrangement from 1st October 1890.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report ; declaring a dividend of Rs. 100 per share ; re-electing Messrs. R. P. Billimoria and Dewjee Ramjee as Directors of the company and confirming the appointment of Mr. D. H. Glade as a Director of the company in the place of Mr. G. K. Heinrichs, who has left for Europe ; re-appointing Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Metha as the auditor of the accounts of the company and his remuneration to be Rs. 100 ; regretting the resignation of Messrs. Glade and Co. as secretaries and treasurers of the company ; and authorizing the Directors to conduct the business of the company under the direct supervision of the Board of Directors or to give the management to any firm with whom the Directors may think advisable to make arrangements.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and the meeting terminated.

THE BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

THE fourth annual general meeting of the Bombay Graduates' Association was held yesterday evening in the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Hornby Row, with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., in the chair.

The annual report of the Association was read, showing 250 members on the rolls, and a balance of Rs.153-10-8 on hand. The audited accounts and balance-sheet were adopted and passed ; Mr. Pherosha M. Mehta was elected as president for the ensuing year ; while the managing committee, honorary treasurers, and secretaries were appointed for the same period, and various additions and alterations were made in the rules. It was then proposed and adopted that a resolution be passed, congratulating Professor W. Wordsworth, C.I.E, on his being appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

After the transaction of some further business the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A REAL GOLD MINING SPECULATION.

A CALCUTTA paper publishes the following : —

Private-confidential.

THE PURNO CHAND & CHOTA BURSAT GOLD EXTRACTING & MINING CO., LD.

Capital : Rs. 300,00,000 in 12,00,00,000 shares of 4 annas each.

Payable 1 anna on allotment. Calls not exceeding 2 pice at intervals of 3 months, and Rs. 50,00,000 in Founders Shares.

Directors.—A Damson, Esq. (Cheatem & Co.), Grants Grease, Esq. (MacSkelly & Co.), S. Solomon, Esq., * Chairman of King Solomon's Mines Co.

* Will join the Board on his emerging from retirement.

Bankers.—M. T. Coffers & Co.

Brokers.—Codham & Co.

Solicitors.—Grambhem, Gammon and Snap.

Scientist and Concessionaire.—Count Fosco, Member of the Order, Chevaliers d'Industrie.

Managing Agents.—Cheatem and Co., Office Thieves Bazar.

This Company is formed to extract gold or any other metal from the pockets of the public, its professed object being to make money, honestly, if it can, but to make money.

With this view it will always be ready to float shady concerns by doubtful concessions and do any kind of business of a lucrative nature.

The Company will start with a valuable concession in Pergunnah Purna Chand, known as the Chota Barsat, of which it holds the pottahs. There is an abundant water-supply. Hence the name.

The Compay would draw attention to the advantage it enjoys in having secured as Solicitors Messrs. Grabhem and Co., who having been struck off the rolls in consequence of certain incidents in their career, are absolutely untrammelled by the ridiculous scraples, which so sadly cramp the action of most members of their profession.

The price to be paid for this valuable concession is Rs. 3,00,00,000, of which the Concessionaire will take as much as he can in cash, and the balance in shares or the debentures, which will be issued immediately for 25 lacs, to provide working capital and the necessary expenses.

Several contracts have been entered into of which the shareholders should have notice ; but as neither the Directors, Bankers, Solicitors, Agents, or Concessionaires are responsible to any body or for anything, it is unnecessary to specify them, and the shareholders' responsibility will cease with the payment of the final call.

The founders' shares will be entitled to all the profits until 4,000 per cent. has been paid.

Subscriptions are to be accompanied by cash for which a receipt will be given by the office boy. Allotments will be made as the shares are applied for. If no allotment is made, nothing more will be called up, and the applicant will incur no further liability.

OWING to the derailment of some goods-waggons near the Chinchowli Railway Station, the Madras mail arrived at the Victoria Terminus yesterday some three hours behind time.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Wednesday evening, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall. Colonel Merewether, R.E., one of the Deans, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, occupying the chair. There was a large attendance of the Fellows of the University.

RECOGNITION OF THE POONA LAW CLASS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Poona Law Class be recognised for a further term of five years for the purposes of the First LL. B. Examination. He said that it would be remembered that on the last occasion on which the Director of Public Instruction asked for a recognition of the Class, the Senate granted only one year's extension, upon the ground that the curriculum of the LL. B. Examination was then under the consideration of the Senate, and that as soon as it was passed, the recommendation would have their best attention. The First LL. B. Examination had since been instituted, and the course of that examination was pretty much the same as the course of studies laid down before the institution of the new examination. The Syndicate now recommended that the period of recognition be now extended over five years. it was deemed desirable not to accord an absolute recognition, but to extend it to five years, upon the ground that a new examination had been instituted afresh. It was desirable that there should be a scope left for the Senate to consider how the Class worked, and whether the recognition should become final or not. Five years was a sufficiently long period to show what the school was capable of doing.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen seconded the proposition, which was carried.

A LAW SCHOOL IN SIND.

The Senate next considered an application from the Honorary Secretary, Sind Arts College Board, for the recognition of a Law School, which it was proposed to open in connection with the Sind Arts College.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang moved that, as redommended by the Syndicate, the Law School should be recognized for a term of five years for the purposes of the First LL. B. Examination. He said that the College Committee applied a long time ago to the Syndicate for a recognition for the purpose of the first year's course for the LL. B. Degree, but at that time as the question of the re-constitution of the LL. B. Examination curriculum was under the consideration of a Committee appointed by the Syndicate as well as the Senate, it was considered that until a final resolution of the Senate was come to in reference to the course of the LL. B. Degree, it was not desirable to grant recognition to any College, which had not already received it before. The Poona College had already received it, and the question in connection therewith was merely for an extension of the existing state of things. The Sind College Committee had now renewed their application for recognition. They had found that a want of this recognition had in a manner compelled a number of students, who would otherwise have joined or remained in the College, to leave it in consequence of the law course not being allowable at that College.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

A MUNIFICENT ENDOWMENT BY MR. P. H. CAMA.

The Senate then considered an offer from Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, C.I.E., of Rs. 20,000 for the foundation of a scholarship, and of Rs. 5,000 for the foundation of a gold medal.

Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and that the following regulations be adopted for awarding the scholarship and the medal :—

Regulations for awarding the Pestanji Hormasji Cama Scholarship.

1. A scholarship, to be called the " Pestanji Hormasji Cama Scholarship," of the annual value of Rs. 160, and tenable for five years, shall be awarded every year to the Parsee female candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks, and studies for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery in a college or institution recognized by the University of Bombay in the Faculty of Medicine and who, but for the scholarship, would not be able to go on with her medical studies.

2. The scholarship will in no case be awarded, except to a candidate who by her previous industry and intelligence may give promise of a fair college career.

3. Failing qualified Parsee female candidates under the preceding regulations, the scholarship shall be awarded to a Hindu or a Mahomedan female candidate under the same conditions.

4. Candidates must forward to the Registrar, along with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year, their applications (*vide* form) for the scholarship, together with certificates of poverty, &c., showing all qualifications required by clauses 1 and 2.

5. The candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that she has duly joined a recognized college or institution.

6. The stipend of the scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the head of the college or institution at which the scholar may be studying, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the scholar is in regular attendance at the college or institution, that her conduct is good, and that her progress in University studies is satisfactory.

7. Should the scholar discontinue her University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the head of the college or institution, the Syndicate shall declare the scholarship to be forfeited.

8. Any surplus which may arise from the scholarship not being awarded during any year, or lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, shall be added to the principal.

Regulations for awarding the Bai Hirabai Pestonji Hormasji Cama Gold Medal.

1. The Bai Hirabai Pestonji Hormasji Cama Gold Medal, of the value of Rs. 200, shall be awarded annually to the female candidate who passes the final examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery with the highest number of marks, in alternate years in surgery or in midwifery and diseases of women and children.

2. The surplus arising from the medal not being awarded during any year shall be accumulated into a prize fund, out of which, from time to time, as the fund would permit, prizes, to be called the " Bai Hirabai Pestanji Hormasji Cama Prizes," shall be awarded for the best essay by a female graduate of the Bombay University on any subject connected with the disease of women and children.

3. The subject shall be notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the essays.

4. Each essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writers' name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, her University standing, her Post Office address, and a declaration that the essay sent in by her is *bona fide* her own composition.

5. The judges shall be three in number and shall be nominated by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced two months after the day for sending in the essays.

6. The prize shall not be awarded to any essay which, in the opinion of the judges, would not, if printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasion when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

8. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the scholarship, medal, and prizes may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the fund, provided the object for which the scholarship, medal, and prizes have been founded is kept in view.

Dr. Temuljee, in support of his proposition, said that he had no doubt that the munificent donation offered by Mr. Cama would be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. (Applause.) The sum of Rs. 25,000 had been set apart by Mr. Cama a long time ago, and many female medical students had taken advantage of the interest accruing on the sum in the shape of scholarships to enable them to continue their studies at the College. Mr. Cama recently thought it desirable to encourage female students in their studies by putting them on the same footing as male students, and he accordingly had offered that sum to the University. Now that a new era had dawned upon the University and they had kept their doors open for female students, they were bound to make provision for the encouragement of female as much as for the male students. Looking over the University calendar it was found that there were many prizes and endowments for female students, but he (Dr. Temuljee) hoped and trust that though many were those prizes, female education made such a staid and steady progress in the city, that ten years hence they would be found utterly insufficient for the purpose for which they were required. Mr. Cama was well known for his philanthropy, and for his sympathy and interest in the cause of female education. There were now many prizes and scholarships given to females studying at the Medical College, but there were no prizes offered for females who might wish to study Arts and Law. Now that there was a demand for a supply of female doctors to afford them relief and save their lives, there should also be female lawyers to take care of their honour and their property from being attacked and encroached upon. (Laughter.) The higher the scale of duties and responsibilities of which they could raise their women, the better it would be for their social, moral, and intellectual progress. (Hear, hear.) Any endowment, therefore, that had for its aim the raising of the status of their women must be received with the best thanks of the Senate. (Applause.)

THE APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

The next business was the consideration of a special report forwarded by the Syndicate for the consideration of the Senate. The report ran as follows:—

"Special Report of the Committee appointed by the Senate for the purpose of enquiring into the working of the present system of appointing examiners and suggesting such improvements and reforms as may appear desirable and practicable.

As certain questions concerning the instructions to examiners, and the conduct of examinations generally, which some of the members of the Committee desired to include in the enquiry, were, in the opinion of the majority of the Committee, not within the scope of the resolution of the Senate appointing the Committee, we think it desirable, in view of the difference of opinion which exists with reference to the exact meaning of the Senate's instructions, to ask the Senate how it desires the Committee should now proceed in carrying out the enquiry.

(Sd.) D. Mackichan, W. E. Hart, Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K. T. Telang, J. Mayr, R. N. Khory, Bhalchandra Krishna, Daji Abaji Khare, D. Macdonald, V. A. Modak, Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, N. G. Chandavarkar."

The Rev. Father Mayr moved "that the Committee be instructed to include within the scope of their enquiries and suggestions the whole system of our University examinations, its working, and especially the guarantees it gives for the uniformity of standards from year to year and in the different optional languages and groups." A difficulty arose, he said, during the meeting of the Committee appointed by the Senate as to whether the inquiries were to be carried on on the narrow guage of the most limited interpretation of the last proposition of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, or whether the meaning was to be taken in a wider sense. It was felt by some that if the interpretation was taken in its most limited interpretation there was absolutely nothing to inquire about. If that were so, the whole thing was easy to understand. They had just to take the best men from the list, or from other gentlemen not on the list, and there was no doubt in this way they could always get the desired number of examiners. But it was felt by some a wider interpretation could be put upon it, that was, they had to inquire into what powers the examiners had, what directions they gave, what control they had over these examiners; that they were also to inquire into the working of the system, and how the examiners were appointed. But as there was no unanimity in the Committee, it was proposed the matter should be brought once more before the Senate for full power of inquiry. Therefore what they expected there, was to get the power fully to inquire into the whole system of examinations and appointment of examiners, and into the deficiencies, complaints about which had been raised from time to time. Since the last terminology was too narrow, it was thought this time to make it as wide as possible.

Dr. Khory seconded the motion, reserving his remarks.

Mr. W. E. Hart said he would submit to the members of the Senate that the question really before them that evening was not the construction that they should put upon the resolution originally appointing the Committee—(hear, hear)—but to cancel that resolution and substitute another in plainer terms. From the resolution by which he, in company with other gentlemen, was honoured by being appointed to that Commitee, he found the Committee was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the method of appointing University examiners, and suggesting such means of reform as might appear desirable and practicable. That resolution, he thought, was capable of only one meaning. The duty of the Committee was to inquire into the system by which University examiners were now appointed, and if they found any deficiencies in that system to suggest means of reform. Father Mayr's proposal went very far beyond the terms of that resolution, and it asked them to invest that Committee with powers, not merely of inquiring into the present system of appointing examiners, but for the purpose of going at large into the whole system of University examinations. If they accepted this proposal as within the meaning of the resolution originally passed by the Senate, and as many of them were now passing into the sear and yellow leaf, they would require to make their appointments to that Committee hereditary, and perhaps his grandson or the grandsons of other members might some day stand up in that hall, and propose resolutions on the report. Father Mayr himself admitted this would be the result, taking it in its widest sense. Then he would say to Father Mayr, let him limit his proposition, and say exactly what he meant; because, as his resolution now stood, they were no longer restricted to inquire into the system of appointing University examiners, but that they might inquire into the questions to be put, the hours when examinations might be held, and a hundred and one other matters which would indefinitely prolong their labours, and contract their existence. He thought, were it only for that reason, a proposal in such terms as Father Mayr's and so exceptionally vague, should be opposed. On that ground he would oppose it. He had no amendment to suggest, for he thought the original resolution was quite sufficient, if they restricted themselves to looking into the present system of appointing examiners and thereby they might be able to suggest many useful reforms.

Professor Oxenham said he recognised the disadvantage of running the Committee on too narrow a guage. But he thought if they found this guage too narrow, a remedy was not to be found in tearing up the rails altogether, and allowing the engine to run free over the whole country, but rather to widen their guage to desirable limits. He thought, therefore, if Father Mayr would allow him, he would suggest that instead of the words "and especially" the words "with regard to" or "in regard to" might be substituted. Then they could all, he believed, accept it.

The Rev. Fr. Mayr said he was quite willing to accept that amendment.

Professor Oxenham now asked if it was in order for Father Mayr to accept this amendment, or if it would be necessary to adjourn the meeting, and have the proposition brought forward again in an amended form.

The chairman said such modifications could only be accepted if of a formal character, and as this was something more than formal, he had to rule that it could not be accepted.

Professor Oxenham then said if that were so—and he had some doubt about it—the only course now would be for Father Mayr to withdraw his motion in its present form, and bring it forward again in an amended form at a future meeting, as it appeared to embrace more than he intended, and would entail upon the Committee labours, the end of which no man could see.

The Rev. Father Mayr declined to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Jeevanji Jamsetji Mody spoke in favour of the motion being adopted as it stood.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan moved an adjournment of the meeting. It seemed to him the discussion had reached such a stage that it was expedient the Senate should oppose the motion, which was of the most vague possible description. He thought there were reforms needed in the matter of their examiners. There were gentlemen in the Senate who had their own doctrines on the subject, and, if wise and reasonable suggestions were brought forward they would be considered in the usual way, and important and wise reforms would be introduced. But they had reached that stage that it would be unfortunate were they to adopt that motion as it now stood. It seemed to him a wise course to adjourn that meeting, and give an opportunity to the proposer of the motion to bring forward another in a more modified form.

The Hon'ble Justice Telang said they could not adjourn, and bring up fresh business at an adjourned meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan then said he would move the dissolution of the meeting, which, being seconded, 34 voted for the motion for dissolution of the meeting, and 8 against.

The proceedings then terminated.

Doctor Verneuil, in a communication to the Academy of Medicine, called attention, says our Paris correspondent, to the effect of influenza on hurts and surgical and accidental wounds. It also affects weak eyes. The want of recuperative force in persons undergoing surgical operations, who were attacked with influenza, was very remarkable. Their flesh did not heal, and this was also the case in patients who had had influenza, but were convalescent when operated upon. Doctor Verneuil gave a long list of patients who had been under his surgical treatment for the most varied diseases, and who were actually suffering from influenza, or had suffered from it. The after-treatment was extremely difficult. Trifling cases turned out as dangerous as graver ones. Doctor Germain Sée says that we are not yet done with influenza. It is now breaking out in a secondary and most dangerous form, namely, that of *angina pectoris*. He does not, however, believe there is any connection between influenza and cholera.

THE PAREL TANK MURDER.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang and a special jury, Javer Jaitha, a Hindu carpenter, was charged with having, on the 22nd August last, committed murder by causing the death of his wife, Jaicoover. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Macleod, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Kirkpatrick defended the prisoner. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled on the

SPECIAL JURY:—

Mr. G. W. Read—Foreman.

Mr. Janardhun Dhamodar.	Mr. Walter D. Graham.
Mr. Piers Morris.	Mr. C. Gray.
Mr. Nanabhai Raghunath.	Mr. Ganesh Bhikajee.
Mr. N. S. Glazebrook.	Mr. F. C. Rimington.

Several European and Native jurors were challenged. Mr. George Maclaren and Mr. P. N. Wadia were exempted from service for reasons given by them.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, said the case before them was not one of any intricacy or one likely to occupy them a long time; and yet it was a case of the most serious importance, and demanded the earnest attention of the jury in its investigation. They had to enquire about the cause of the death of Jaicoover, the wife of the prisoner, who, on the evening of the 22nd August last, was found lying dead in a tank in the compound of a bungalow, at Parel, behind the tank of Government House. The deceased was a young, healthy, and good-looking woman. The compound, in which the death occurred, was occupied—at night at all events—by some eight persons who lived in a chawl of three compartments, which was situated at the south-west corner of the compound. In one compartment lived the mallee, Dhondu, and his wife; in the second lived Narayen, and his wife Dwarkabai, mill-hands, and one Arjoon, who was ill; and the third was occupied by the prisoner, his wife, and one Lulloo Hurjivan. These latter belonged to the same caste and had come from Ahmedabad, where they were acquainted with each other. The prisoner came to Bombay first, then came Lulloo, and, lastly, the deceased. The deceased, the prisoner, and Lulloo had been living about two months in the compartment in the compound, where prisoner and Lulloo were employed as carpenters in building a bungalow for one Sobhagchund Meghraj. The prisoner and his wife used to sleep in the chawl, and Lulloo used to sleep in the verandah of the bungalow that was being built. The three took their meals together on the evening of the 22nd August, and Lulloo left them in the room to go and sleep in the verandah of the new bungalow. It was a rather dark night. About 8 p.m., as he was lying down, Lulloo heard cries proceeding from a small tank in the compound, which was situated between the new bungalow and an old one, but farthest from the chawl. Both on the evening of the 21st and the 22nd August, the prisoner and his wife, leaving their room, went to sleep in the old bungalow, near the tank. Now, about 8 p.m. on the 22nd August, when Lulloo heard a stifled cry as if somebody was being choked, he went towards the tank, from which he saw the prisoner coming out with a wet dhotur or waist-cloth on. Lulloo enquired what was the matter; and the prisoner, saying it was "nothing," walked away in the direction of the mallee's quarters in the chawl. Lulloo then raised an alarm that somebody had fallen into the tank or was murdered. The mallee, a Purdessee, and some others, who had also heard the stifling cry, went to the tank, and saw Lulloo standing at the edge of it. It was important, said the Advocate-General, to bear in mind a fact, which the witnesses would depose to, that Lulloo's clothes, as he stood at the verge of the tank, were perfectly dry. Narayen, the mill-hand who lived in the middle compartment of the chawl, took a light to the tank; and he and Lulloo went into the tank, and found the dead body of Jaicoover, which was quite naked, but with her ornaments on. There were only two feet of water in the tank. They also found there her sarree, a dhotur, and a copper pot. Dwarkabai, who was seated in the verandah of the chawl at the time, soon after observed the prisoner coming up the verandah quite naked. He picked up a dry dhotur of the mallee which was hanging there, and went into his room. Soon afterwards, he was taken up as he was crouching between the door of the room and a bench, with the mallee's dhotur on his person. It was a marvellously strong chain of incidents which, said the learned counsel, connected the prisoner with the death of Jaicoover. Under a mango tree in the compound was found the wet dhotur which the prisoner threw down before putting on the mallee's dry dhotur, and entering his room to hide himself. The jury would have the evidence of the mallee, of Narayen, and other men who went in the direction of the tank on hearing the cry. Lulloo said he saw the prisoner coming out of the tank and going in the direction of the mallee's room; and the jury would have it on the evidence that prisoner was found in the room, crouching between the door and a bench. A Coroner's inquest was held. A nose-ring, which Jaicoover had on her person, was afterwards found in the tank. The learned counsel for the defence would, perhaps, say that this was a case of suicide. The prosecution found it difficult to assign a motive for the deed. But whatever the motive, said the learned counsel, if the jury believed the evidence, the prisoner would be found guilty of the charge. Some of the witnesses might suggest a motive, possibly jealousy, which was not a necessary factor in the proof of the prosecution. Some of the witnesses would perhaps say that the wife and the husband had an altercation. It mattered not, said the Advocate-General, what the motive was so long as it was not grave and sudden provocation. The latter plea, however, had not yet been put forward on behalf of the prisoner. The learned counsel submitted that, if the jury believed the evidence that would be adduced, it would be found sufficient to convict the prisoner.

Lulloo Hurjivan, examined by the Advocate-General, said he was a carpenter, and knew the prisoner and his deceased wife, who belonged to the same caste as himself. They all came from the Ahmedabad District, where witness knew the prisoner and his wife. Witness came to Bombay about five months ago, the prisoner having preceded him by about two months. The deceased came about a month after the witness did. After Jaicoover, the deceased, came, they hired a house, and lived about two months in Goolalwady. They then removed to the premises of Sobhagchund Meghraj at Parel, where witness and prisoner worked as carpenters in a bungalow that was being built in the compound. They had been living there about three months, when Jaicoover died. They were living in the last of the three rooms which had been built for the servants; in the room next to theirs lived the mallee's relation, Narayen, and Dwarkabai, woman; and in the third room lived the mallee Dhondu. On the day that Jaicoover died, they three dined in their room at 5 p.m. Witness and the prisoner then went to their work, which was knocked off about 6 or 6-30 p. m. Witness then drank some water in the room, where he saw Jaicoover, and he went to sleep on the verandah of the bungalow, which they were building. Prisoner and Jaicoover were in the room. In the next room were Narayen and another man who was living with him, and Dwarkabai was sitting in the veranda. Witness could not say who was in the mallee's room. Witness went to sleep about 7 p. m. About an hour later, as he was lying down in his bed, witness heard a stifled cry proceeding from a tank, which is about twenty feet off. It was a darkish night. Witness heard no more cries. On going towards the tank, he saw the prisoner coming out of it and going towards the mallee's quarters. Prisoner had only a dhotur on. On witness asking prisoner what the matter was, he said "Nothing." Witness raised an alarm when Lalla Purdesee, the malee, and two or three others, among whom was Shaik Adum Shaik Yoosoof, came there. One of the men brought a light, and in consequence of what witness said, the mallee examined the tank with a stick, and felt something with it. Witness and Narayen went into the tank, which has about two feet of water, and took out the dead body of Jaicoover, which was lying in the water, face downwards. Witness took out of the tank a copper-pot, a sarree, and a dhotur. The sarree belonged to Jaicoover, who was wearing it that day. The copper-pot and the dhotur were the prisoner's. The police came soon afterwards. Witness again saw the prisoner when the police brought him under arrest to the new bungalow. Witness had been sleeping in the veranda of the new bungalow, and prisoner and Jaicoover in their room ever since they went to Parel. On the evening preceding the murder prisoner and Jaicoover slept in the old bungalow. She was a young, healthy, and well-formed woman. Prisoner has had no quarrel with her from motives of jealousy. Those ornaments (produced) were on Jaicoover's person when her body was taken out of the tank. Witness had given Jaicoover, about ten days before the murder, one ornament (produced) to keep in the house. It was made of copper mounted with gold plate. Witness was examined before the Coroner. He did not recollect stating before the Coroner anything in addition to the fact that he saw the prisoner coming out of the tank, which has steps leading into it. He believed he stated before the Coroner that he saw a struggle in the tank between the prisoner and Jaicoover, when he cried out "What is the matter?" and the prisoner came out of the tank. Witness did not remember now that he saw any struggle.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said there was a well in the compound with five or six fathoms water in it. It had a wooden covering, and was not generally used. Jaicover was not hysterical; but she sometimes suffered from wind complaint, and got fever, and fainted. It was raining till 7 p. m. on the 22nd August last, but it had stopped raining at 8 p. m. Witness said before the magistrate what was true, that he heard no sound of splashing in the water that night. He was close to the steps of the tank when he saw the prisoner coming out of it.

Re-examined: Jaicoover suffered once in two or three months from giddiness. She never lost consciousness. She felt giddy and laid down—that was all.

Several other witnesses were called for the prosecution.

The prisoner, in answer to the Court said, he had, on the 21st August last, taken some medicine, which Lulloo, at the request of his wife, brought from a Bania. His wife made a decoction, and gave it to him, and he drank it. On the following day, his wife asked for some rice to cook. Lulloo brought it from the native town. They afterwards sat down to eat. At his wife's suggestion, he changed his dhotur before sitting down to eat. They afterwards went to sleep at the old bungalow. As prisoner was very weak, his wife asked Lulloo to look in occasionally to enquire as to how prisoner was getting on. Later in the evening, his wife went to the tank with a pot to fetch water; and hearing a splash, he feared she had fallen in to the water. He found that was so; and he went and told Lulloo, and at his suggestion raised a cry that his wife had fallen into the tank. He went to the mallee's room to make a report of the accident. While he was standing at the door of the mallee's room, a sepoy came, and arrested him. With reference to the mallee's dhotur having been found on his person, prisoner said his wife had given it to him to put on; and he did not know whose property it was. He was not crouching under a bench in the mallee's room, but was standing in the door-way when he was arrested by a policeman.

Mr. Macpherson, in replying on the evidence, said the statement made by the prisoner was unworthy of credence. If there was one scintilla of truth in it, he would not have kept it to himself till the last moment, but would have mentioned to the police, the Coroner, or the Committing Magistrate. If the prisoner's statement was true, the inference must be that all the other witnesses, most of whom were disinterested, had entered into a plot to trump up a charge of murder against an innocent man. There were the stifled cries heard by the witnesses; there was the wet dhotur of the prisoner lying under a mango tree; and there was the fact of his picking up a dry dhotur of the mallee, in which he was found crouching under a bench in the mallee's room. It would be monstrous to suppose that all this was a concoction on the part of the men and women of different castes and creeds, some of whom were unacquainted with the prisoner, with the object of trumping up a charge of murder against him.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, said it was unusual for counsel to disclose the instructions received by him from his client; but in this case, bearing in mind the point made by the Advocate-General, he felt justified in mentioning that the story told by the prisoner that day was not a concoction at the last moment, but that it was the identical story told the learned counsel some time ago. The jury were reminded that it was their duty not to bring in a verdict of guilty in a case of this kind, even if they were morally convinced of the prisoner's guilt. The law required that they should have positive legal proof of guilt before they could convict the prisoner. Coming to the facts of the case, the learned counsel said they furnished no conclusive proof that the prisoner caused the death of his wife. The story for the prosecution was that, at 8 o'clock in the evening, with so many persons moving about in the compound, the prisoner took his wife to the tank to kill her there. She was a powerful, young woman, and her resistance would have been more than sufficient to prevent the prisoner from carrying his intention into effect. If he had any such intention, what could have been easier for him than to have taken her a few feet further on in the compound and drowned her in the well in which there were five or six fathoms of water? The theory of the defence was that the deceased must have gone to the tank with the copper-pot to fetch water for her husband, as the husband had told the jury; and that she being subject to fits of giddiness, as the evidence showed she was, she must have fallen into the tank in a fainting fit.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said there was no question as to the death of Jaicoover; and the only question before the jury was whether the death arose from any acts of the prisoner or in some other way. Lulloo heard a stifling cry, and his allegation was corroborated by the other persons who also heard it. His lordship drew attention to the circumstance that the prisoner's wet dhotur was found under a mango tree, and to the further circumstance that, when arrested by the police, he was found in the mallee's dhotur which, according to the evidence of Dwarkabai, was hanging on a line, in the mallee's verandah, and which he was stated to have picked up as he went into the mallee's room. One important point in Lulloo's evidence was as to the prisoner taking medicine on the 21st August, which directly contradicted the prisoner's statement made that day; for Lulloo said that, on the 22nd the prisoner had entirely got over the effects of the medicine, and that he was able enough to attend to his work that day as usual. Dwarkabai's evidence was important, if the jury believed it, because it furnished a reason for the prisoner being found in the mallee's dhotur. It showed that the prisoner, having dropped his own dhotur somewhere, picked up the mallee's from a line in the verandah before he went into the mallee's room. It was to be remarked that no motion was suggested for the theory why Lulloo should have committed the offence. As to the suggestion that Jaicoover might have had a fainting fit and fallen into the tank, his lordship told the jury that, as he understood it, the opinion of Dr. Sidney Smith was confined to a scientific aspect of the question; and that the jury were in a position, with all the surrounding circumstances before them to judge how far they considered it to be practically applicable to the condition of Jaicoover. His lordship drew the jury's attention to the salient points of the case, and asked them to come to a conclusion upon the evidence.

The jury retired for consultation, and on their return after about half an hour, the foreman delivered a unanimous verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was discharged; and the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE PERSONAL ATTRACTIONS OF FABIANS.

The *Star* writes:—We have received the following letter, entitled "Matrimony in the Fabian Society," which, as it is written in red ink, we think it advisable to publish without delay. We are afraid we have no advice to offer beyond a suggestion to our correspondent to endeavour to diminish as far as possible his undoubted physical attractions:—

Sir,—If the "journalism" is to fill its columns with such unjustifiable and mischievous paragraphs as that which recently disgraced your daily dose of tittle-tattle, it will be impossible for any person of public note to live in England or America. You have recklessly spread abroad a report that "three brilliant members" of the Fabian Society have recently become engaged to be married. What is the result? Just this—that I, who have the misfortune to occupy such a position in the society in question as to lead my acquaintances to conclude that I am one of the three referred to, have within the last week received thirteen wedding presents, eighty-three advertisements of furnishing on the hire system, two notices of action for breach of promise, and one challenge, accompanied by a threat of personal violence in the event of my seeking to evade mortal combat. As this is all your doing, perhaps you will be good enough to advise me as to what steps I had better take to extricate myself. The least you can do is to enable me, by giving this letter the same publicity as your maladroit paragraph, to publicly declare that I have contracted no additional engagements of the kind alluded to, either within or without the ranks of the Fabian Society.—Yours truly, Alfred Donis.

2 Gardenia-chambers, Victoria-Street, S. W.

The paragraph complained of was this:—

To all who wish to marry.—Young persons desirous of forming eligible connections should join the Fabian Society before its autumn session. There have been two marriages in the society during the past twelve months, and three more couples of its most brilliant and ornamental members are under provisional contract to wed. The executive committee are making strenuous efforts to neutralise the discreditable impression which these facts must produce, and are pushing the circulation of unromantic literature. They have set their most inflammable young men to draft pamphlets during the holidays to keep them out of mischief. We understand that no more "social meetings" will be held.

The Madras Government has approved of the recommendation made by the Accountant-General to substitute a consolidated annual report on the accounts of all the district municipalities in the Madras Presidency, in lieu of the separate reports which are at present submitted to Government.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

DISPUTED CLAIM TO MANAGEMENT OF A MILLOWNER'S FIRM.

DWARKADAS SHAMJEE *vs.* LILLADHUR SHAMJEE AND OTHERS.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this suit, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendants might be decreed to pay Rs. 2,404 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum, from 30th June, 1888, and Rs. 4,350 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 1st July 1888, until payment, for moneys received by the defendants for the use and on account of the plaintiff; that the defendants might be restrained by the order and injunction of the Court from receiving the plaintiff's share in the twenty-nine docras share of commission earned by Soonderdas Shamjee and Co., secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Co., Limited, and from excluding the plaintiff from his right as one of the partners of the firm, and from preventing him from solely managing the firm for the ensuing year, or, in the alternative, from excluding the plaintiff from all share in the management, and for the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, represented the first defendant; Mr. Budrudin and Mr. Viccajee, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhai, appeared for the second and third; and Mr. Russell and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, for the fourth defendant.

Some of the latter defendants were dismissed from the suit after the commencement of the hearing.

His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff against the defendant, Lilladhar Shamjee, for Rs. 2,409-10-9, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. from 3rd September, 1888, till judgment, and granted an injunction restraining the defendant Lilladhur from dealing with any commission which he may in future receive in respect of the plaintiff's share in the commission payable by the Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company, Limited, to the firm of Sunderdas Shamjee and Co., and by the latter firm to the plaintiff, otherwise than by paying the same to the plaintiff or to the plaintiff's order. The defendant Lilladhur to pay to the plaintiff his taxed costs of issues 5 and 7 and the questions in the suit raised in connection with issue 5, and to pay the taxed costs of the defendant Vussanjee Nanjee. His Lordship dismissed the plaintiff's suit in so far as it prayed for an injunction to restrain the defendants from excluding the plaintiff from his rights as one of the partners in the firm of Sunderdas Shamjee and Co., and from preventing him from solely managing for the period and under the arrangement set forth in para. 5 of the plaint, and in the alternative from excluding the plaintiff from all share in the said management. The plaintiff to pay to the defendant Lilladhur his taxed costs of issues 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, and the questions in the suit raised in connection with these issues, and to pay the taxed costs of the defendants Damodhur and Goverdhundas. His Lordship found that the plaintiff had succeeded in proving his share; but that he was not entitled to the whole injunction he asked for.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

INDIAN SOCIAL REFORM.

The *Subodha Patrika* remarks:—As was to be expected, the idea of Englishmen interesting themselves in questions of Indian social reform has offended some of our contemporaries. To these, it may not be out of place here to recall the great capital which the Congress delegates recently made in England by their boast of the amount of the social progress recently achieved in India. Those who have the political advancement of their country at heart must needs remember that their cause cannot possibly receive any sympathy from the English public unless they show by their acts that they are as much prepared to advance in social matters as they wish to do in political privileges. So long as social reform agitation was carried in India alone, their opposition did not make itself heard in England. But now that the advocates of social reform, following in their wake, have succeeded in arousing the sympathies of Englishmen to their cause, they have reason to be cautious lest by their unseasonable opposition to social progress, they lose the sympathies of English statesmen to their political programme and retard the achievement of the latter for a long time to come. This is a consideration which as concerning their self-interest ought to tell on them at least as effectively as any other. If they require Englishmen to favour their political aspirations, they cannot with good grace reject their kind offers to reform our society by ridding it of the evils which so far from being indispensable to its well-being, do such mischief to it in more ways than one.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The *Gujarati* remarks:—Sir John Gorst made a clever speech in laying the Indian Budget statement before an empty House. But it is not his dilectic or fencing skill that will give a pinch of salt the more to those who now cannot enjoy even that luxury owing to the enhanced duty on salt. Sir David Barbour's Indian Budget Statement as well as Sir John Gorst's speech indicate an over-anxiety on the part of both to put the surplus as low as possible. It is as yet too soon to realize fully the significance of this cautious attitude. We, however, fervently hope it was not dictated by apprehensions of coming frontier troubles. Whatever the explanation, it is pretty clear that Sir John Gorst's statement that he could hold out no hope of immediate reduction of salt duty, has everywhere been received with evident dissatisfaction. The enhancement of tax on a prime necessary of life like salt was the last measure resorted to for meeting a grave financial crisis after every other resource had been tried and we fail to see how the proposal to rehabilitate the Famine Insurance Fund out of the surplus for the current year can be considered entitled to priority over the claims of those 80 million poverty-stricken Indians who as well as their cattle have to go without salt.

The *Indu Prakash* discourses:—The annual solemn farce of the Indian Budget debate was played in the House of Commons on the 14th ultimo. The Indian financial estimates are formally submitted to Parliament among the votes of supply. This part of the work is done in committee, and mostly as a matter of routine. It is driven to the fag end of the session and the dryness and foreign character of the subject makes the Indian financial statement especially repulsive to the wearied House. The indifference of members of Parliament to the Indian Budget statement is therefore a habitual scandle about which no one is now surprised or ashamed. Friends of India are alway protesting against his neglect of Indian interests, but the protests are unheeded, and the House is emptied at the presentation of the Indian Budget year after year. The occurrence has become so habitual that it has made all parties concerned quite callous, though a desponding note or two of regret is usually uttered by some friends of India to relieve themselves of their over-burdened feelings. That this year was no exception to the rule need cause no surprise.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—The last mail brings us a tolerably long report of the debate in the House of Commons on the Indian Budget, from which it is easy to see that the interest taken in the affairs of this country by the members is very languid, indeed. Out of the whole House of 670 members only 17 were present, and again of this infinitesimal number not many took an active part in the debate. Sir John Gorst congratulated the House on being at last in a position to spare a few hours for the consideration of Indian finance, though the House can waste long and tedious hours in the discussion of inconsequential subjects. It is difficult to understand what is exactly meant by the statement of the Under-Secretary that the neglect of Indian questions by the House might have its advantages as well as its disadvantages, though we can understand the opportunity it affords to officialism to gloss over the wrong side of its deeds. But from the taxpayer's point of view this make-believe control of affairs affecting the well-being 250 millions of Her Majesty's subjects is a distinct disadvantage. Those members of the Congress party who seem to have, of late, developed a curious *penchant* for the Radical party of England will not fail to note that the Liberals are not more attentive to the financial perils of this country than the Conservatives whom they would discard. It would never be to our gain to make India a party question in England, for a lamentable ignorance of Indian questions, and a painful want of interest prevail in the rank and file of both the parties. What is our immediate look out is to see that the gentleman who has been striving in England to get himself elected for a genuine representation of the aims and aspirations of the people in the Parliament, secures a seat therein.

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THE CALCUTTA BANK FRAUDS.

EXTRAORDINARY EVIDENCE.

At the Calcutta Criminal Sessions on Monday the case of Empress, on the prosecution of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, *vs.* Shama Churn Sen, was again called on. Mr Jackson again rose to take preliminary objections to the indictment, which ran as follows:—"That on the 14th day of April Shama Churn Sen, while employed as cashier of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and being entrusted with the sum of 3 lakhs, committed criminal breach of trust with respect to this sum of 3 lakhs of rupees." Mr. Jackson called attention to his lordship's ruling on Thursday, when he distinctly said it would have to be proved that the offence had been done on one occasion. He would challenge the Advocate-General to say whether at the present time he was in a position for the case to go to the jury, if his lordship adhered to the ruling of Thursday.

The Advocate-General observed that he was not in a position to show that it was on one occasion that the money was taken. He contended that it was not material to show on what day it was done. He did not think that that was what his lordship intended.

His lordship said he would be guided by the evidence as it went on.

Mr. Jackson, continuing, said it had been decided after consideration that the offence should be proved as having taken place on one occasion, and the Advocate-General now said he could not do so. Surely they could not proceed with the evidence for a number of days, and then argue the point over again. He understood his lordship's ruling to have been final, and to have been accepted, not that the Advocate-General would be prepared, to argue it again. This course was, he submitted, most irregular, and on the Advocate-General's statement the indictment ought to be thrown out, since the Advocate-General admitted he could not get beyond his lordship's ruling.

The Advocate-General thought they could not go outside it, but they could re-consider it.

Mr. Jackson said then they had better argue it before evidence was called, since the Advocate-General said he could not get outside his lordship's ruling.

The Advocate-General; Except on re-consideration.

Mr. Jackson: That is to say, having got three days to prepare a fresh charge in accordance with your lordship's ruling, and now ask your lordship to take it up again as if it was undecided. It is intolerable to have a thing like this go on. On Thursday your lordship's ruling was accepted, and I now ask your lordship to rule, upon what the Advocate-General has admitted, that this charge is unsustainable. He has admitted that he cannot prove that it was one transaction, and I ask your lordship to adhere to your former ruling, and to rule now that the charge cannot be proceeded with; otherwise it would make a farce of the whole thing. Your lordship solemnly decided the point, and it will be irregular to re-argue it.

After some further argument, his lordship called upon the Advocate-General to proceed with the case, as he knew his lordship's opinion if he found any deviation from the rule his lordship had laid down on Thursday.

Mr. Jackson asked to have the point he had raised reserved under Section 25 of the Letters Patent of the Charter Act of 1865.

The Clerk of the Crown then read out to the prisoner the charge before-mentioned, to which he pleaded not guilty.

The following Special Jury was then empanelled:—W. Wilson (Foreman), Borendro Nath Tagore, J. Taylor, Hurrish Chunder Mitter, Peary Mohun Roy, A. Landale, J. H. Gilliland, David Yule, and R. Battersby.

The defence exhausted their peremptory challenges, and had two challenges for cause allowed. The prosecution exercised their privilege of peremptory challenge twice.

The Advocate-General opened the case at some length. He said this was a most important and serious case—important not only to the parties concerned, but of interest to the public and commerce, and it demanded (and he was sure it would receive) their most careful and anxious consideration. They would first have to dismiss from their mind any impressions formed of the case from any information received outside, and they would approach the enquiry and the solution of the questions evolved simply by examining the evidence they would hear that day. Something was said about rushing the case. It was his desire that the case should not be rushed, and it was his desire as representing the Crown that strict justice should be done between the prisoner and the Crown. Of course, they would understand they were bound to bring to the consideration of the case all their ordinary experience of human affairs, and all the mercantile knowledge they possessed, and to consider the case as if they had not heard anything about it, and only arrived in Calcutta and stepped into the jury-box. It could not but be a matter of deep regret that a person hitherto occupying a respectable position should come to occupy the position of an accused person in the dock; but the jury would remember that respectability and good character entitle a person to positions of trust and confidence, and it was the abuse of this confidence, by men in possession of large sums of money, which was fruitful of crimes of this nature. Therefore, the good character of the man could not be pressed too far in a case where the circumstances were clear. It might be pushed far if the case were doubtful, and if the circumstances were doubtful, he had no objection to their giving it their fullest consideration. But if the circumstances were clear, it was simply idle to grapple with the case with the handle of good character. The facts of the case were few and easily understood, and the conclusion to be drawn from them was irresistible. The accused, Shama Churn Sen, had charge of all the money of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China for 20 years until the 15th April last, when he was dismissed. He was in charge of all the cash, and was in the habit every evening of noting down in a book, called the cash balance book, the number of notes, the amount of silver and other bullion, and the cheques uncollected for the day, and an assistant of the Bank was in the habit of counting the cash represented in the balance, seeing if it was correct, and locking it up. Shama Churn Sen had one key and the European assistant had the other. The Bank itself kept a book called the Clean Cash Book, which represented all the transactions of the day, and the balance of which would show the cash in the hands of Shama Churn Sen. The cash book was usually written, and compared with the cash on one evening, and compared with the cash balance the next day. Owing to certain reasons the cash balance was taken in the evening as usual, and Mr. Lindsay, not the usual European assistant, counted the cash balance, and instead of waiting till the next day to compare the cash balance shown in Shama Churn Sen's account with the cash balance in the clean cash book, he compared it that very day, with the result that he found a discrepancy of about three lakhs. Shama Churn Sen, about ten minutes after, sent for Mr. Lindsay and admitted that there were three lakhs short, and told him that he had taken the money to pay for 300 chests of opium, and asked Mr. Lindsay not to tell Mr. Marshall. Mr. Lindsay did not tell Mr. Marshall, as he had gone out that evening; but early the next morning shortly after that, Shama Churn Sen came into office and Mr. Lindsay took him to Mr. Marshall. Mr. Marshall interrogated him about the three lakhs. Shama Churn Sen told Mr. Marshall what he took the money for and begged Mr. Marshall not to take proceedings, upon which Mr. Marshall, being taken aback, took no action beyond dismissing the cashier from the employment of the Bank, and then consulted the solicitors of the Bank. About 11 o'clock on the same day, Aubinash Chunder Sen brought a letter to Mr. Lindsay in the handwriting of Shama Churn Sen, dated April 15, which ran as follows:—

"My dear Mr. Marshall.—The way in which you took my affairs perfectly surprised me. I was only overwhelmed with feelings to confess all. My defalcations to the Bank are nearly 12 lakhs. This occurred from Mr. Mayne's time, and continuously occurred since then. I have struggled all along, but fortune turned against me. I have been talking with my sons, who are worth three or four lakhs, who will give everything. Besides my brother may give. I have got 575 chests of opium with Mr. Gubboy at Rs. 1,025. The market has fallen since the sale, and consequently if you can keep a few days will fetch more money. The story I told Mr. Lindsay about the three lakhs is not true. I can gather about five or six lakhs, my own property, my sons', and my brother's. I have got good credit, and can raise money from the banks, and protect the bank from loss. Consider the whole thing. This will bring blame upon the European establishment. If you prosecute me, my sons will not give anything, and you will have to take from my body. I am in my own house, and cannot see you at the office. Please come over to my house, and I will explain everything. I am waiting for you. Everything shall be kept dark and silent. Nothing whatever is known in the office."

Taken in addition to Mr. Lindsay's statement and that of Mr. Marshall, there was a clear confession here, and not only did he take three lakhs, but he took a great deal more. If the jury took this into their consideration, they would find he was justified in saying the conclusion was irresistible. On the 15th April Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Marshall went to Shama Churn Sen's house. Shama Churn Sen fell at Mr. Marshall's feet, and begged for forgiveness. On the 17th April, another letter was written in which he gave an account of the *modus operandi* of the defalcations of the 12 lakhs. He further stated that he had no accounts to show this clearly, but he could give proof. On this the learned Advocate-General observed that the defence had contended strongly about the importance of giving dates, &c. How was it possible for the prosecution in this case to give dates of the defalcating transactions when the prisoner himself admitted he could not? A warrant was issued against him in the month of May, when they found him vegetating at Moorshedabad, and he was arrested on the 18th June. He did not desire to lay much stress upon this, but when they found it preceded by these admissions, it became a very serious consideration, and might suggest why he left home.

Mr. Edward John Lindsay, Sub-Accountant, was the first witness called. He spoke to the routine of the Bank and his discovery on April 14, that the cash in charge of the prisoner was short by three lakhs of rupees.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jackson:—He got a letter from Shama Churn Sen after the 15th. He saw Shama Churn Sen only once after the 15th. He believed it was on the 18th April. He did not tell the prisoner that Mr. Marshall was pressing him (witness) to close his account with the Bank. He never speculated in shares while Sub-Accountant of the Bank. He did buy and sell shares. He never tendered for a loan of 4 per cent paper, and never got any one to tender for him. He had overdrawn his account at the Bank. He knew it was not allowed. It was sanctioned by the Agent, and was taken out of the Bank's till. It was also done by the Agent. These sums would appear in his current bank account, and were allowed for in the cash balance. He gave his vouchers for it. He did not think this was criminal breach of trust. He believed there was a circular prohibiting European officers from raising money on chits from the Bank. He could not produce it.

Mr. Jackson here read the following letter from Shama Churn Sen to Mr. Lindsay:—

"E. J. Lindsay, Esq.

"Dear Sir,—I may say you have paid me Rs. 1,900 and odd, and I trust I have credited myself instead of you. It was merely an oversight, and you can put that to my account—Yours sinceriy,

"Shama Churn Sen."

His object in getting this letter was not to pay the money twice over. He had paid the money. He had no proof of it. It was part of the money he had drawn out on his petty vouchers. He could not name the date he paid it. Shama Churn Sen would not be responsible for the money. Supposing he (witness) had died, the Bank would have paid it. Shama Churn would not have lost the money. He had no reason to give why the Bank should have paid. He believed the Bank would. Mr. Wilson joined in March last. He would be responsible for what vouchers he took from the cash. Witness had nothing to do with the cash for two years. He had taken it up since Shama Churn Sen left. Those who had taken the cash before are in Calcutta. They have not been made witnesses up to the present time. He did not recollect any of the conversation he had with Shama Churn previous to receiving the letter. Shama Churn said he would give the letter. The overdrawings of the Bank officers did not extend to Rs. 46,000 that he knew of. It had never exceeded Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000. To his knowledge there was not a sum of Rs. 18,000 standing in the name of Mr. Anderson. Witness's pay was Rs. 450 per month. He had standing in his name Rs. 2,800 as due from him, including the Rs. 1,900. He knew Mr. Anderson's signature. This (shown) be believed to be his signature. It is a promissory note for money received on chits. [The sum in the document shown was Rs. 10,000.] This document showed that Shama Churn Sen was looked upon by the Bank as the responsible person.

The document was tendered by Mr. Jackson.

The Advocate-General objected on the ground that it had nothing to do with the case.

After some argument, his lordship held that it was admissible.

Cross-examination continued.—Mr. Frezell went home in March, 1890. This (shown) is his signature—"Received Rs. 500 from Baboo Shama Churn Sen." Document tendered, and objected to by the Advocate-General, but admitted by his lordship.

Witness—He knew Mr. Falconer who was sub-accountant of the Bank. This (shown) is a promissory note of Mr. Falconer's who left the Bank's service five years ago. Mr. Falconer was dismissed for speculating. By the word "speculating" he meant buying and selling largely in shares. He never heard of Mr. Falconer speculating with the Bank's money. The Bank would have no objection to his speculating with his own money. Witness did not think that he and the Agent were doing the same as Mr. Falconer. He understood Mr. Falconer had not the prospect of paying. Witness did not speculate. He had a prospect of paying. Mr. Falconer may have bought largely, and witness never did. From time to time he made payments on behalf of his chits; perhaps once or twice a month. Sometimes two months or three months. When he went to see Shama Churn he understood the amount due by him was only Rs. 900. He did not know how long the sum of Rs. 2,800 had been standing against his name. When he took the cash balance, there were vouchers for the money in the till. But they were not so entered in the books as the Bank could see them. Shama Churn had not to make good the amounts, if they were not paid. Shama Churn could report the matter if repayments were not made. He kept no memorandum of the conversation he had with Shama Churn Sen. On the evening of the 10th April the cast balance appeared to be correct to the tune of 8 lakhs. The cashier's cash balance book and the Bank's clean cash book tallied. The clean cash book showed Rs. 8,08,756-4-1, representing notes and cash, as the balance shown by the Bank's books. He had taken no steps to find out whether three lakhs had been paid out for opium between the 10th and 14th April. In his opinion, a sum of 3 lakhs could be taken out in notes in an interval of three days without its being known. With a native cashier at the head of the cash department, it could be done without the Bank being able to trace it. He could not say whether the 3 lakhs had been taken between those three days, Mr. Wilson first called attention to there being differences in the cash balances. Mr. Wilson gave him instructions, on which he acted. It was about 4 or 5 o'clock. He was certain it was not 2 o'clock. He had not observed anything up to that time. He could not state between what period of time the three lakhs had been taken. He could not say whether it was taken in one or five hundred sums, nor whether it extended over one or ten years. Before the 15th, everything was done quietly between Mr. Marshall, the prisoner, and himself. There was nothing in his conduct to lead Shama Churn to believe that the whole matter would be treated in a civil way. He knew that confession should not be obtained by threats. There were some of the people behind the counter when the confession was made. They might have heard the conversation between him and Shama Churn. There would be a certain amount of blame attached to him for trusting Shama Churn Sen too much. Shama Churn was a trusted servant. All his transactions should be watched. The cash department should be watched. They now had a European as well as a Native Cashier. He ought to have sat in the cash department all day. He never began the conversation with Shama Churn on the 14th April by saying, "we shall all be blamed for this." He had never said anything to Shama Churn about his liability to make good this sum. No document was written out in his presence while he was standing near Shama Churn's table. The Bank closed usually by 6 or 6-30. On the 14th he was there till 10-30, Mr. Adamson was there as well. Some of the Baboos were there also. The cash-book writers were there. Mr. Adamson had not been examined. Witness had a conversation with Shama Churn before 10 a.m. about a double balance. He saw two cash balances of the 11th April, and asked Shama Churn to explain. Shama Churn said he had made a mistake in giving over the notes on the 11th April; that there were two boxes of notes and he gave only the notes in the one box containing odd bundles. Mr. Adamson was there at the time. Mr. Adamson was not called to corroborate him (witness). The first balance of the 11th April was signed by Mr. Adamson. It was usual to sign the balances in the cashier's books. The clean cash book of the 11th was not balanced up to the evening of the 14th April. He could not say when it was balanced. The clean cash book of the 11th now shows Rs. 7,96,026, and the cash balance book of the cashier was Rs. 1,91,046. So on the face of that balance there was a difference of 6 lakhs. He believed the clean cash book was balanced up to the 10th April. It was certainly not proposed and agreed to that Shama Churn was to make up the account so as to make the two balances meet, and Shama Churn was to go out, get the money, and make up the difference. When Shama Churn went out that day, witness thought that he would probably bring the money the following morning. He did not expect him to bring back 5 or 6 lakhs the following morning.

The Court rose at this stage.

H. E. the Governor of Madras commences his twelfth tour on the 22nd inst., visiting Metapollium, Erodes, Tanjore, Conjeveram, Arconum, Guntakal, Cumbum and Bezwada.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

IT was good fun watching the old prorogation ceremony in the House of Lords. There sat the five Commissioners on the backless bench fronting the throne, in black cocked hats, red robes and ermine trimmings. The great little Chancellor was in the middle, and on his right were Lord Limerick, Lord Lothian, and on his left Lord Knutsford and Lord Lathom of the beard, the Queen's Chamberlain. The only other occupants of the floor were two old Tory peers, the officials at the table, a batch of ladies on the left, and the Speaker, Colonel Gifford, and others standing reverently at the Bar. First came the reading of the Commission to the five motionless bunched-up figures on the bench. All the Commissioners were named, including "our well-beloved and trusty Councillor," Lord Knutsford.

Then began another ceremony—the royal assent to bills. The Reading Clerk (Mr. Bethell), who hurried over his work as if he didn't like it, gave place to the Clerk of the Crown, who lingered over the titles as if he loved them. He stood on the right facing the peers, and Mr. Graham on the left. The Clerk of the Crown read over the titles and bobbed to the Commissioner. Then Mr. Graham, on the opposite side, bobbed on his part, and then turning round to the Commissioner, bobbing again, pronounced (and pronounced very well indeed) the old Norman-French formula, "*La reyne le veult.*" The Money Bill came first, and for that the formula had to be altered to, "*La reyne remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte luer benevolence, et ainsi le veult.*"

Finally the Lord Chancellor read the speech in clear, hard tones, and then with another brief formula the ceremony was at an end. Lord Salisbury threw his cocked hat unceremoniously on the table, and the five scarlet muffled figures shuffled out by the throne, and left the Gilded Chamber blank and bare.

Prince Louis of Battenberg (says a gossip) in the days before the Battenbergs came to be the spoilt darlings of Europe, took to the career of a printer, and became so far a master of his profession as to set up type in a highly commendable fashion. Subsequently, when the star of Battenberg rose to its zenith in the political firmament, Prince Louis relinquished his unpretentious calling, and became an officer in the British navy. A short time ago when serving on the Dreadnought, it occurred to him to turn his early training to account, so he printed a history of the Dreadnought and presented a copy to each of his shipmates, who are naturally deeply grateful for such "proofs" of versatility in this princely compositor.

The Emperor of Austria was sixty years old a fortnight ago. The *Times* Vienna correspondent thus describes him:—The Emperor looks his age. He is the most busy man in the Empire and the deep lines of care and thoughtfulness on his face tell the story of a life, more than two-thirds of which have been spent, in the anxieties of governing. But in body the Emperor is active as few men are when their hair has long ago turned white. He walks erect, springs lightly to the saddle, shoots with a straight eye, and bears any amount of fatigue without showing it. He is spending his sixtieth birthday at Ischl, one of the only places in which he can now and then, but only for a few days at a time, lead the quiet life that he most enjoys.

Pinkerton's police, who always figure in strikes in United States, not for the purpose of maintaining peace, but for protecting "black-legs" by shooting the strikers, are men belonging to Pinkerton's detective agency. When M. Joseph Chamberlain went "to settle" the Fishery Question he was guarded by two Pinkerton detectives. Indeed, they are employed for all sorts of purposes, including, as it would seem from to-day's telegrams, fighting the American police. Pinkerton *pere*—now deceased—who was the founder of the great private police firm, was a Glasgow man. He was a Chartist, and left the country because the authorities made it too hot for him. He settled in Chicago, and soon built up the present business which his sons now manage.

Louise Michel, her famous black cat Ada, and Henri Rochefort are now all in London, and they meet as old familiars. Rochefort first knew her when a school teacher in Belleville, and the Commune made them greater friends than ever. He recognised the great affection between Louise Michel and her mother by following the latter to her last house in Pere-la-Chaise, where she was buried prayerless in what Parisians term the fifth-class coffin with only the remove from a pauper coffin.

Rochefort listened attentively to the speech made by Felix Pyatt, now deceased, and an old Communist, and to the quiet remarks of Louis Michel, over the remains of that loved mother. She had been temporarily released from prison in order to attend the funeral. Rochefort at heart is as aristocratic as have been any relatives in his noble family. Democratic as he seems his family coat of arms is conspicuous all over his Parisian home. But Louise Michel in head and heart remains the uncompromising democrat.

Such a type as that of Cardinal Newman, says the *Jewish Chronicle*, is found again and again in the history of the Jewish people. Perhaps the parallel of John Henry Newman in Jewish history would be the life and character of Jehudah Halevy more than of any other. Indeed there is a striking similarity in a certain loftiness of tone and spiritual self-forgetfulness which we find in their writings. "Lead, kindly Light!" breathes throughout the same sense of unfailing confidence in Divine help which may be read in that splendid composition of Jehudah Halevy commencing with the words, "O Lord, all my desire is before thee, although my lips utter it not." It is rare indeed in the present generation of Englishmen to meet with lives which can be likened to the "fathers" of the Church and the "sages" of the Synagogue. But such a one was undoubtedly seen in the person of the deceased scholar and divine, who had as a playmate in his young days Benjamin Disraeli, afterwards Earl of Beaconsfield.

The proper person to write Cardinal Newman's life is, according to the *British Weekly*, Father Ryder, who has known him intimately for many years, and who is possessed of the necessary literary ability. In the first instance, a collection of his correspondence, with the necessary comments and connecting links, will probably be issued. It would not be at all surprising if Lord Chief Justice Coleridge were to try his hand on a biography. Lord Coleridge knew Newman intimately and for the first Lady Coleridge the Cardinal had a warm regard. He never quite forgave Lord Coleridge's father for his foolish "lecture" delivered to Newman at the close of the Archilli trial.

A gossip in *Fashion and Sport* says:—I hear that the betrothal of the Princess Maud of Wales to the eldest son of one of the largest landowners in London will shortly be officially announced.

Next to this information about the royal engagement, the most interesting news in the way of matrimony is the announcement (if true) of the date of the forthcoming marriage of Lord Hartington with the Dowager Duchess of Manchester. They will be united next April.

If this match comes off, it will be one of the most interesting of the century. It is an open secret that for years Lord Hartington has known no wiser or more astute counsellor, than the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, who is undoubtly one of the ablest women of her day, fitted to compare, on the smaller stage which she occupies, with the half-dozen of her sex—Elizabeths and Catherines and Carolines and Maintenons and Maria Theresas—who have ruled empires. Lord Hartington is credited with always seeking the Duchess's advice on matters of policy before taking any decided step. Perhaps Home Rulers will be inclned to think that her gravest error was the counsel she is said to have tendered Lord Hartington to part from Mr. Gladstone on Home Rule.

Apropos of matrimony, which seems a seasonable topic just now, I hear, says a lady gossip, that Prince Francis of Teck, who is a great favourite in London society, is likely to marry Lady Olivia Taylor, daughter of the Countess of Bective, whose name is so well known in connection with efforts to revive the English wool trade. The young bridegroom is an officer in the Royal Rifles. Another approaching fashionable wedding is that of Lady Louisa Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans, and Mr. Loder, M.P, for Brighton. Lady Louisa's mother, the first wife of the Duke of St. Albans, was the chosen girl companion of Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, who was sponsor and name mother of Lady Louisa. The Duchess, who was married at nineteen, died in 1871, soon after the birth of her youngest child.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien signalised the last day of the session by bringing down a set of his "shadowed" photographs. The hon. member while in Tipperary shadowed the shadowers with a pistol lens—the latest miracle of Yankee invention—and six of the negatives thus secured he enlarged to cabinet size, mounting each upon a large card 10in. by 12in. This souvenir of the session Mr. O'Brien took occasion to present to Mr. Balfour, who had expressed some curiosity to see an instance of shadowing.

NOTICES.

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

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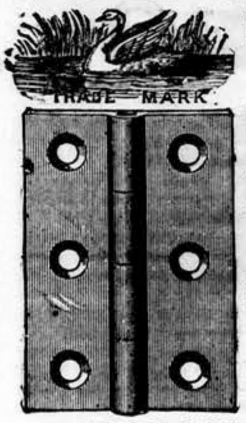

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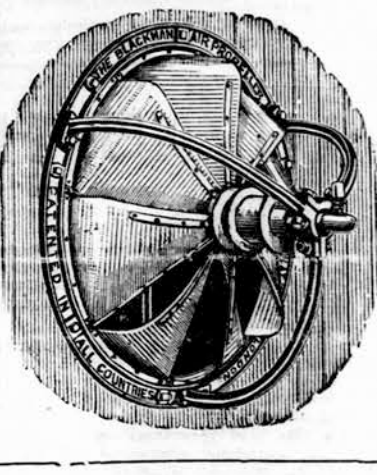

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Lactophosphate of Lime

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This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

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A REFRESHING
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Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	**Liver complaints,**
Sick headaches,	**Dyspepsia,**
Dysentery,	**Overheated blood,**
Gastralgia,	**Eruptions.**

● Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliouness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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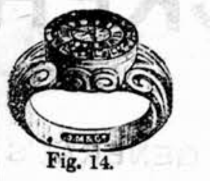

Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

MARQUISE, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

	Rs
A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial ...	165
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Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ⅞ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes... ...	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1½ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter ...	950
A gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch ...	1,000

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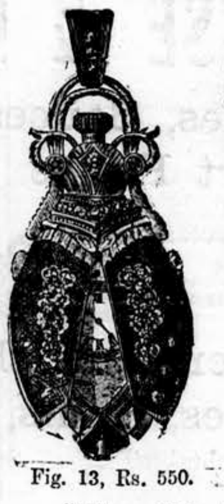

Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

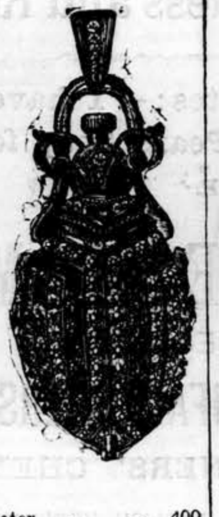

Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

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A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays	1,050
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Detailed and Illustrated Price List also of cheaper Watches free.

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

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CANVAS HOSE PIPING.

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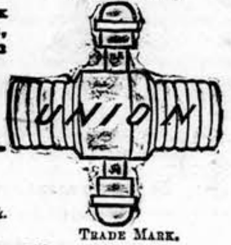

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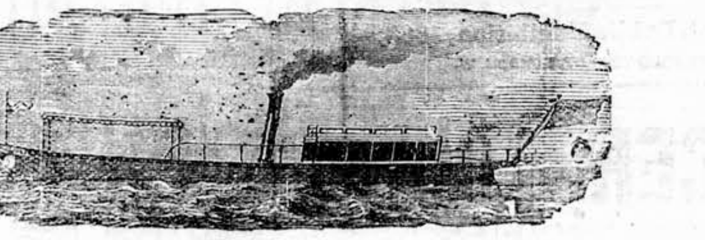

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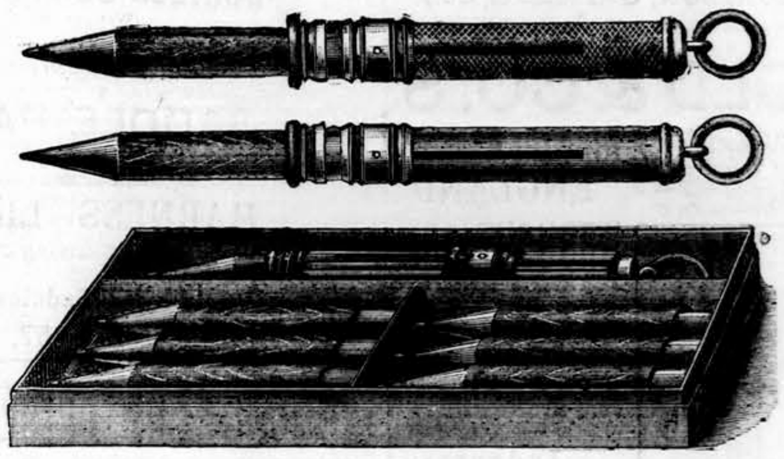
They are firm and rigid in writing, and are the acme of perfection as good and useful Pencils.



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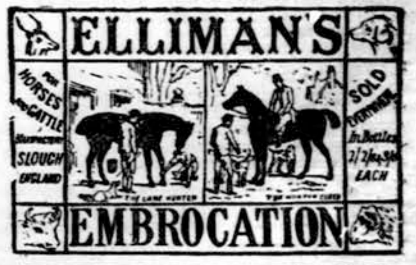

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